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Italian Troops Lodged In King Zog's Palace Bombed

British and Greek Planes Reported To Have Cooperated in Attack

Ohrid, Yugoslavia, Nov. 3.

BRITISH and Greek planes yesterday bombed King Zog's palace in Tirana, Albania, which had been transformed into an Italian military barracks, reports here declare.

Four British and 12 Greek bombers, accompanied by four Greek fighting planes, participated in the attack, said reports.

Previously the same planes, operating in two waves, bombed the port of Santequaranti, causing many casualties, said the reports. Italians had been landing troops steadily at the port.

Extending their forays even further, the Allied planes are said to have bombed the port of Valona and the Italian garrison at Kanina, a suburb of Valona.

The planes finally bombed the Albanian port of Drac, inflicting heavy damage on petroleum stores, then disappeared toward the sea, said the reports.

Meanwhile, Greek and Italian forces yesterday were fighting furiously along two rivers.

Italians Said Repulsed

Italian troops, using pontoon bridges, succeeded in crossing the Kalamas river, but other Italian forces were thrown back in attempts to cross the Bistric river, said reports here.

Fascist forces which succeeded in crossing the Kalamas river were said to be advancing along the Kalamas valley toward Janina.

Greek bombers poured explosives on Italian troop concentrations near the village of Laudani, in the Kalamas valley, where the Italians were making their crossing of the Kalamas river.

Bombers Stem Advance

Italian troops were said to have crossed the Greek frontier in the Korca district on Friday night. Greek planes, however, bombed and destroyed a bridge over the Bistric river, stopping the Italian advance after it had penetrated only one kilometre into Greek territory.

Reports here late yesterday said the Italians still were trying to cross the river.

Italian forces evidently were starting a drive toward Kastoria, important strategic point on the cross roads which lead north towards Florina and Salonika and south towards the Greek town of Lepcista.—United Press.

Italians Hit By Artillery

Athens, Nov. 3.

Greek artillery, dragged up during the night to the newly stormed heights of Mount Pisoonderi, early yesterday poured fire on motorized Italian columns labouring up the pass from Koritza.

While the Greeks defended their newly won positions in the mountains, Greek planes fought off Italian air raiders at Salonika and political events in Athens foreshadowed important developments.

Military officials here were heartened by reports that British warships had arrived at Crete and that preparation of air and naval bases was being hurried.

Germans to Quit Greece?

Indications that important political developments were imminent were seen yesterday in activities here of Germans, who apparently were preparing to leave Athens. Portent of their actions, however, so far has not been disclosed.

The taking of Mt. Pisoonderi by the Greeks was a complete surprise to the Italians, who had regarded the craggy heights as unassailable.

Greek engineers performed the astounding feat of clinging ankles, iron and guns across mountain canyons on rope cradles like breaches buoys, to take the mountain.

Deep caverns on the mountain formed natural shelters against heavy strafing begun by Italian planes in the afternoon in an attempt to dislodge the Greeks. The Greeks dug in as the Italians launched a heavy counter-attack in an effort to recapture the important key point.

(United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 ◆)

British Landed in Greek Territory

Mr. A. V. Alexander States Pledge to Greece Will Be Honoured, Supported

London, Nov. 3.

Mr. Albert V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, today announced that British troops had landed in Greek territory.

"We shall honour our pledge to Greece," he said in a radio address broadcast to the Empire. "British naval and army support is being given Greece.

"Military objectives in Naples have been bombed," he said, and "British troops have landed in Greek territory.

"What we can do and will do are reassuring facts in the situation," Mr. Alexander said.

"We Can Take Time"

The road to victory was beginning to define itself, he said, explaining that "even if it proved a long, hard road we can afford to take the time to win. Our enemies can not."

Mr. Alexander said he was sure no one occupying responsible positions would under-estimate the dangers, including the French defection of "giving the enemy naval and air bases for attack on our shipping by U-boats and aircraft."

Mr. Alexander described "wishful thinking" as a sign of weakness, but he said the undeniable facts were that the British Expeditionary Forces had not been destroyed, the heralded invasion of Britain had not yet occurred, and Chancellor Hitler had not arrived in London as adjusted.

Thirdly, he said, "the Blitzkrieg has arrived and has occupied months, but up to date it has been decisively defeated by our young eagles of the air force. Our cities, which were to have been razed to the ground are still standing."

Hardened By Ordeal

Englishmen have proven their courage, and their ability to take it has been hardened by the ordeal, he said.

"Bombing of Germany's military objectives has been immeasurably more effective than Germany's indiscriminate bombing of this country," Mr. Alexander said.

"The German air force has been decisively defeated in battle after battle, Mr. Alexander said.

"I particularly have in the mind the dates of August 15, September 15 and September 27, when we won in the air what will be rated as three outstanding victories in the history of the world," said Mr. Alexander.

Referring to American destroyers Mr. Alexander said he "thinks often of Nelson's immortal cry 'Move frigates!' 'how often in past months have I heard my professional advisers cry 'more destroyers!' he said.

"How welcome have been the 50 destroyers America sent," Mr. Alexander said. "I shall be equally thankful for any more that can be spared."—United Press.

Britain to Have More Deep Raid Shelters

Mr. Morrison Announces Tubes to Be Extended

London, Nov. 2.

More deep shelters will be provided in London and provinces, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, in a broadcast statement on the Government's shelter policy last night. He declared the deep shelter provided by London's tubes would be extended by tunnelling, while in certain other parts of the country, where the slope of ground and nature of soil made tunnelling relatively easy, work would also begin.

Dealing with the question of children, he said many children still remained in the danger zone. The front-line was not a place for them and it was the duty of parents to get them out. Absence from the zone of danger was the best protection of all because no shelter offered an absolute guarantee of complete safety. In practice, there was no 100 per cent-safety.

In order to "nip infection in the bud" the Minister continued, the Ministry of Health was organizing a medical service in all large shelters.

A survey of private basement shelters was being made and powers were taken to require their opening, he added.—Reuter.

"No More Dollar Diplomacy in U.S."

Washington, Nov. 3.

Mr. Laurence Duggan, who is the political adviser of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday told the Foreign Policy Association that Western Hemisphere solidarity would be lost overnight if the United States reverted to the policy of "big stick or dollar diplomacy," or again undertook to dictate to South America.—United Press.

Turkey Said Red Light In Balkans

Steady Strengthening of Soviet's Position Most Important Development

Budapest, Nov. 3.

Steady strengthening of Soviet Russia's position on the outer fringes of the Balkans seemed to diplomatic observers here to have been the most important development of the week-end.

Turkey's openly admitted intimacy with Moscow was interpreted as a Moscow sponsored "red light" to any Axis pressure to the south-east. Soviet Russia at present was virtually the sole European Power able to sponsor such a firm attitude and keep the Axis Powers in line, it was believed.

It was believed, also that General Ismet Ineunu, the President of Turkey, would not have used such strong language in his address to the National Assembly Friday without previous consultation with Soviet Russia.

Grave View of Situation

Gen. Ineunu left no doubt that Turkey was taking a grave view of the war situation, specially because of Greece's involvement. He left no doubt that Turkey was determined to fight for her rights if necessary. He referred to Britain as an "ally" and to Greece as a "friend." He said relations with the Soviets were excellent.

Frequent diplomatic conferences last week at Ankara and Moscow, plus Gen. Ineunu's firm stand, were believed to be indications that Soviet Russia was strengthening its hand by indirection since it was inconceivable that Turkey would speak so clearly without support. Franz Von Papen's hurried visit to Berlin, combined with German pressure in Rumania, tended to corroborate this.

"Surprise" Feared

The Balkans today were whispering along the lines of their favourite new theme—that the axis powers were preparing a large scale surprise.

It was believed possible the surprise would be a dramatic foreign policy announcement in an effort to influence the United States' election by branding President Roosevelt as a warmonger.

Informed observers, however, believed this theory was nonsensical since they considered the election would not change the foreign policy of the United States. Thus the Axis was believed to have discounted already results of the election, even through both Berlin and Rome admitted that Mr. Wendell L. Willkie's election was to be preferred. This attitude was grounded on the belief that the U.S. "Spoils System" would inevitably bring a great amount of confusion in Washington over a period of several months.

Spain's Position

Some quarters opined that the anticipated announcement might be a declaration of war by Spain or a declaration of Spanish complacency in the face of a "tourist influx" of Germans combined with a French announcement of peace with part of Morocco as Spain's reward.

The weekend trip of German Ambassador Eberhard Von Stohrer served to focus the spotlight on Spain and some observers believed action in that part of the world would serve to gloss over the weak nature of the Axis campaign in Greece.

Some observers believed there might be action against Gibraltar combined with a renewed drive on Libya. In this event the Greek campaign could be explained as merely a part of the correlated Mediterranean plan and thus explain away the sluggishness of the Axis Powers in Greece.—United Press.

No Sign of Italian "Blitzkrieg" On Greece Seen by London

Advantage of Surprise Believed Wasted by Mussolini Owing to Procrastination

London, Nov. 3.

"MUSSOLINI'S campaign in Greece is something of a puzzle," the "Daily Telegraph" commented in a leading article yesterday. "During the five days following the ultimatum, the Italian command limited operations to sporadic bombings and half-hearted skirmishing by the advance-guard.

"Of the swift, sudden, powerful blow which the world expected there has been never a sign. The attack which is now reported to have been launched, whatever its weight and extent, may prove that Mussolini has forfeited the incalculable advantage of surprise. Mussolini has so far shown little disposition to imitate the blitz methods of his senior partner, but that can hardly account for his procrastination in Greece.

"Possibly he reckoned upon a bloodless capitulation and now finds himself saddled with an inconvenient and unwanted war. On the other hand Italy's halting steps may be designed to support rumours that Mussolini has acted behind Hitler's back, which were almost certainly spread by the Axis themselves in the hope of enfeebling Greek resistance.

"Another possible explanation is that the whole enterprise is a trap to decoy large British forces from the defence of Egypt and thus afford Graziani (the Italian Commander-In-Chief in Africa) decisive help in the task he is obviously finding none too easy. It need hardly be said that the British Command has not the smallest intention of falling into any such trap.

"On the contrary we may be sure that Britain will send timely and powerful aid to Greece without in any way weakening the defences of Egypt."

After pointing out the impossibility of announcing the nature of such aid at the present time, the "Daily Telegraph" continued that there was every ground for believing the Greek Government was entirely satisfied with the measures which had already been taken on their behalf. The newspaper added that Greek soil afforded an extremely favourable base for air operations against South Italy and the enterprise of the Royal Air Force in bombing Naples indicated that Britain would make good use of the better bases than those now available for taking offensive action.

"Every day brings fresh evidence of the unanimous support of the Turkish people for the staunchness of their Government's determination to collaborate with Britain in resistance to any Axis threat against their country," the "Daily Telegraph" concluded. "The Turks and Greeks alike may be sure that Britain will neglect neither her obligations nor her opportunities."—Reuter.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Evacuees Leave for Monterey

A snapshot taken last night of some of the evacuees who boarded the ss. Monterey for the United States via Australia and the South Seas. The Monterey is the first of the officially-chartered liners to carry evacuees from the Far East, and is expected to take on more passengers in Manila.

R.A.F. Stages Heaviest Raids Yet on Berlin

Principal Railway Stations, Freight Yards, Junctions Hit; Many Other Targets Found

London, Nov. 3.

TWO of the heaviest attacks yet staged on Berlin were inflicted by the R.A.F. in raids on Friday night, the Air Ministry said yesterday.

Principal railway stations and freight yards were bombed and systematic bombing was carried out at oil refineries at Magdeburg, the industrial factory near Gelsenkirchen and on the Krupp armament works, the Air Ministry said.

Three main railway centres in Berlin were hit by heavy calibre bombs, the announcement said.

"Incendiary bombs falling in the wreckage started some of the greatest fires yet seen by British air raiders," said the Air Ministry.

Power stations and other rail communications in Berlin also were systematically bombed. the Air Ministry said. The first raid lasted nearly two hours.

Station Bombed

"The Schlesischer station, about one and one quarter miles southeast of the city, the central railway yards between Potsdamer and Anhalter stations still nearer the center of the city were quickly located despite ground mist and bombed," said the communique.

"The first high explosive bombs fell on Schlesischer station at 8.42 p.m. and it was continually attacked for 30 minutes," the Air Ministry said.

"Many tons of high explosive bombs and hundreds of incendiary bombs were dropped on this target," said the Air Ministry.

The Schlesischer station serves Poland, Silesia and Russia.

Second Wave Attacks

The second wave of British planes dropped salvoes of high explosive bombs on railway yards near Potsdamer Bahnhof, and followed them up in a few seconds with incendiary bombs which set them afire, said the announcement.

Other raiders attacked the Tiergarten station on the main line of the east-west railroad through Berlin, said the Air Ministry.

Earlier, bombers plastered the main line junction one mile and a quarter miles north-east of the Brunnenstrasse, as well as goods yards between Pulitzerstrasse and Lehrter station, said the communique.

Important Junction

The Tiergarten lies on the west edge of the famous park where the railroad crosses Chancellor Hitler's east-west Axis highway over a bridge.

Destruction of such a junction would be important because Berlin's rapid transit system as well as the east-west rail traffic would be stopped, the Air Ministry said.

Another wave of R.A.F. bombers swooped down on the city Saturday at 2.30 a.m. and "began 60 minutes of concentrated bombing, at the end of which a huge fire, estimated to cover a quarter of a square mile was blazing," said the announcement.—United Press.

2,433 Nazi Planes Said Shot Down

London, Nov. 2.

The Air Ministry yesterday announced that 2,433 German bombing and fighting planes had been shot down in Britain since August 8.

The Air Ministry estimated that over 6,000 German airmen were killed or taken prisoner in the same period, as compared to 353 British pilots lost.—United Press.

R.A.F. Drives Off Germans, Italians

Enemy Raiders Put to Flight After Terrific Two Hours Battle

London, Nov. 3.

During defensive battles by the R.A.F. early today were credited with beating back German bombers. The earliest all clear signal in recent nights sounded in London as a result.

Two hundred planes, among which were some Italians, fought a terrific two hour battle over the south-east coast of England yesterday in the raid attempts.

Stubborn resistance and daring aerial counter-attacks by the R.A.F. finally drove off the raiders, who fled in scattered groups.

At least one large twin-engined Italian bomber was shot down by British anti-aircraft batteries in an English village.

One raider succeeded in penetrating London's defences at night and dropped incendiary bombs in the south-eastern section of the capital, the resulting single fire lighting up the horizon for miles.

Shoppers Fired On

Early in the evening another German raider swooped down from the clouds and machine-gunned shoppers along a busy thoroughfare in the London area, said reports.

A British convoy flying its own balloon barrage, yesterday escaped a concentrated German long range gun and aerial attack.

The German guns opened fire on the convoy at 5.45 a.m. as it moved through the channel. The shelling lasted nearly half an hour.

When the shelling ceased German planes roared over the convoy, and rained bombs, but failed to score a hit, said reports.

Some hours later the convoy, with all balloons intact, was clearly visible from the south-east coast, proceeding to its destination.—United Press.

More Ribbons for Ciano

London, Nov. 3.

Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, with the status of pilot in the Italian Air Force, says an official Italian communique.—Reuter.

Nazi Attempt to Take Greenland Meteorological Station Reported

American Radio Picks Up B.B.C. Account of Norwegian Action Against Invaders

New York, Nov. 3.

An alleged German attempt to seize a meteorological station in Greenland was foiled by Norwegians, according to a radio report intercepted here yesterday by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The report was broadcast by the British Broadcasting Company and said a German expedition of 50 men attempted to occupy the meteorological station, but were captured by a Norwegian patrol boat at Frijof Nansen.

The broadcast said German aviation was handicapped by lack of adequate weather data from Greenland, partly due to non-co-operation by Danish and Norwegian weather bureau personnel. The expedition was ordered to Greenland on that account, said the report.

The Germans surrendered without resistance, said the broadcast.

"It is only natural that such a German foothold on Greenland would have the strongest repercussion in America," said the report.

"The United States has made it clear she is interested in that outpost of the Western Hemisphere," the broadcast said.—United Press.

Willkie Condemns New Dealers

Issue of Election Said Preservation of Free Way of Life in U.S.

New York, Nov. 3.

Mr. Wendell Killkie, the Republican nominee for President, assailed the New Dealers in a rousing speech at Madison Square Garden last night. The issue in the present electoral campaign, he declared, was the preservation of the free way of life in America.

"The people of this country," Mr. Willkie said,' have never risen for any cause except that of freedom. Believe me, that is their cause today.

"This is the battle of America. The drums of victory are rolling—thunderous drums which an aroused electorate is beating tonight. Victory is on the march....

"We, the people, are defying political corruption. We are defying billions of dollars of political spending....

"I ask you to make me your servant. I plead with you. I beg you to think—think before you release power to those who have proved their lust for power by seeking a third term in office. For if you release this power to them, you hazard your chance of ever regaining your sovereignty in this violent world. It's later than you think!

"The issue with which you will be presented three days hence is the preservation of the free way of life....The New Deal tries to confuse the issue by claiming the exclusive possession of all social advancement....Social security is a national policy. So are pensions. Nobody has a patent on them. It is a national policy to care for the unemployed and we shall maintain federal relief....

"Between us and the New Deal, there is only one issue as regards these benefits. We believe, to protect and extend them, it is necessary for the Government to be financially sound, and that means we must have jobs and earning power and must put the Government back in the hands of the people.

"We believe, all of us, that the United States needs powerful national defence."—United Press.

U.S. Presidential Drive Reaches Bitter Climax

Dictatorial and Territorial Aspirations are Charged by Both Sides; Foreign Policy Plays Most Important Role Since League Issue

New York, Nov. 3.

A PRESIDENTIAL election campaign marked with charges of falsification, dictatorial aspirations and incitement of class hatred came to a climax last night with the final speeches of President Roosevelt, who is seeking a third term, and his opponent, Mr. Wendell Willkie, the Republican candidate.

Few American election campaigns have been more bitter than this in which each side accused the other of dictatorial or territorial aspirations, and in which the Axis Powers were allegedly exerting pressure.

Both candidates will speak again briefly tomorrow, in the traditional final salute to the electorate.

In addition to voting for President and Vice-President, the voters on Tuesday will elect 36 United States Senators, 35 Governors and 531 Representatives.

Political Fences Smashed

The presidential campaign this year smashed political fences like kindling wood.

Mr. Willkie, who formerly was a Democrat, heads the Republican ticket, while Mr. Henry Wallace, a former Republican, is running for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket with President Roosevelt.

Political experts forecast a close popular vote, with the decision resting in the Atlantic states and those directly to the west of the Atlantic group. The man who carries New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois will win, the experts say.

Minorities Vanish

It is noteworthy that in the current campaign, small political parties almost disappeared.

The American Civil Liberties Union reported that the Communist Party had been barred from the ballot in 15 states, the Socialists in 11 and the Labour Party in 5.

Foreign issues figured in this year's campaign more prominently than in any since 1920, when the adherence of this country to the League of Nations was a live issue.—United Press.

"Ersatz" Pilgrimage Condemned by Muslims

Indignation Over Italian Plan Aroused

Aden, Nov. 3.

Arab religious circles here are highly indignant over reports that the Italians are trying to arrange a substitute pilgrimage for the great annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. The "ersatz" pilgrimage would be to the Muslim tomb near Harrar in Abyssinia.

The Italians, who in their Arab broadcasts claim control of the Red Sea, excuse their inability to transport pilgrims across that sea by alleging that the British are preventing a genuine pilgrimage from being held this year. It was announced last week that the British Government would provide a warship convoy for the time-honoured trip to Mecca.

A local Muslim leader told Reuter that the Koran states specifically that pilgrimages may be made to nowhere but Mecca. "The downfall of Mecca will be a sign of the end of the world and it seems Mussolini is trying to bring this about," he said.—Reuter.

President Demands Confidence Vote

Reelection Asked by Mr. Roosevelt Only to See Fulfilment of Work

Cleveland, Nov. 3.

President Roosevelt last night asked for re-election for another four years as a vote of confidence and declared that "when that term is over, there will be another President."

The president said he asked for reelection only to keep American democracy marching forward toward peace and progress in a tremendous moment of history "because I like to stick by our people until we reach the clear sure footing ahead."

President Roosevelt said he required an additional four years in office in order to realize complete fulfilment of the work he had begun.

He made no specific reference to a third term and implied that he would retire in 1945 if he is reelected.

Great Ovation"

Cleveland gave President Roosevelt a tremendous reception. Hundreds of thousands massed along the brief route the President followed to the public hall where he spoke—a demonstration in line with other monster crowds which he encountered throughout the day.

The ovation given President Roosevelt by the crowd at the hall was so prolonged that he had extreme difficulty in opening his address.

The president was wildly applauded and cheered by the thousands who jammed the hall and by other thousands outside who could not get in to listen to the campaign address.

"Out of Depression"

"During these last seven years the American people have marched forward out of a wilderness of depression and despair," President Roosevelt said. "They have marched forward right up to the threshold of the future—a future which holds fulfillment of our hopes for real freedom, real prosperity, real peace.

"I want that march to continue," he said. "For that purpose I ask your vote of confidence.

"There are certain forces," he said, "who call themselves American but who would destroy America. They are the forces of dictatorship in our own land—on the one hand they are the Communists and on the other the Girdlers (referring to Mr. Thomas Girdler, the Chairman of Republic Steel). It is their constant purpose to weaken Democracy and destroy the freeman's faith in his own cause.

"In this election all the representatives of those forces are, not unexpectedly, voting against the New Deal. I am proud of this opposition. It is proof positive that we have built and strengthened this Democracy in the past seven years," the president said.

"Nothing Secret"

"There is nothing secret about our foreign policy," President Roosevelt said. "It is not secret from the American people and it is not secret from any Government. The first purpose of our foreign policy is to keep this country out of war and at the same time to keep foreign conceptions of government out of the United States.

"The second purpose," President Roosevelt said, "is to keep war as far away as possible from the shores of the entire Western Hemisphere. Our policy is to promote friendly relations with the Latin American countries and with Canada so that the Great Powers of Europe and Asia will know they can not divide the peoples of this hemisphere one from another.

"Also, our policy is to give all possible material aid to nations which still resist aggression across the Atlantic and Pacific," said the President. "We make it clear we intend to commit none of the fatal errors of appeasement.

Policy of "Undying Faith"

"Ours is a foreign policy of an administration which has undying faith in the strength of our Democracy today, full confidence in the vitality of our Democracy in the future and a constant record in the cause of peace," said the President.

"You can build ships, tanks, and guns galore but they are not enough. You must place behind them invincible faith in the institutions which they were built to defend," President Roosevelt said.

"The dictators have devised a new system, or rather a modern streamlined version of an ancient system, but Americans will have none of that," President Roosevelt said. "They will never submit to domination or influence by either Nazism or Communism."—United Press.

Settlement Police Disarmed, Held by Japanese Gendarmes

Six Europeans, One Japanese, Several Chinese Detained at Jessfield Road Headquarters

SIX European members of the Settlement police force, one Japanese and a number of Chinese were being held at Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, 94 Jessfield Road, late last night despite the strenuous efforts of high officials of the Settlement authorities to secure their release.

The group was "arrested" by Japanese gendarmes after answering an urgent armed robbery alarm turned in from Chao Feng Villa, Lane 37, Brenan Road, at about 8.30 a.m. Arriving at the scene of the crime while the criminals were still in the premises from which the alarm came, a flying squad from Bubbling Well station flung a cordon around the section of buildings involved and challenged the robbers when they attempted to shoot their way out.

One robber dropped with what appeared to be mortal wounds and another was slightly wounded. Yet another robber was captured as he attempted to break through the police cordon.

During an ensuing lull the police began a close search for remaining members of the gang believed to be still in the vicinity, but before they had completed the search, Japanese gendarmes, led by an officer, and apparently attracted to the scene by the sound of the firing, arrived and instantly demanded that the Settlement police should surrender their arms.

Explanations by the senior officer in charge of the squad from Bubbling Well proving unavailing, notwithstanding the services of a Japanese member as an interpreter, the Settlement police handed over their arms and their prisoner and submitted to arrest. The robber believed to have been mortally wounded also was removed by the Japanese.

Van Also Detained

In addition to detaining the police, the Japanese refused to allow the van in which the party had been raced to the scene to be removed.

The scene of the robbery and subsequent gun-battle between the police and bandits was claimed by the Japanese officer in charge of the gendarmes to be in Japanese controlled territory, and, according to one witness, he challenged the right of the Settlement police to be in the territory at all, regardless of the urgency of the call.

Soon after the detention of the Settlement police by the Japanese gendarmes, Deputy Commissioner Robertson went to Gendarmerie Headquarters to negotiate their release. He was followed shortly afterwards by members of the Council.

Previous Incident

It will be recalled that about a month ago the Settlement police were prevented from effecting the arrest of a gang of robbers they had cornered in Lane 606, Yu Yuen Road, scene of recent Japanese restrictions, as the result of action by the Japanese gendarmerie. On that occasion also, a number of Chinese police were temporarily detained by the Japanese.

An unusual result of yesterday's gun-battle between the police and gangsters was the release of a kidnap victim. A gang of four kidnappers, three of whom were armed, were transporting their victim to a hut in their motor car (bearing the licence number 12140) when they heard the gunfire.

Thinking that the police were after them they threw their victim from the car and raced away. Their victim, Tsai Lai-chu, owner of a tea shop at 1074 Mapai Road whom they kidnapped at 7.45 p.m., regained his freedom. The kidnappers' car was later found abandoned in Robison Road.

Two Trawlers Said Sunk by Mines

London, Nov. 3.

Two trawlers, the Hickory and the Lord Inchcape, have been sunk by enemy mines, the Admiralty announced last night.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill to Make Statement

London, Nov. 3.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, will make an important statement on the war situation when the House of Commons next meets. He will deal with the situation created by the Italian attack on Greece.

It is expected that Mr. Churchill will also have something to say regarding the Hitler-Petain talks and will probably refer to the part played by the Royal Air Force in attacks on Germany and Italy.—Reuter.

Plane Was Aground When Attacked

Further Details of Death of "Foxy" Kent; Passengers Machine-gunned

Chungking, Nov. 3.

It is revealed that the American representative of the China National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American concern, cabled his official report concerning the tragedy involving the airliner Chungking to the United States Department of State yesterday after completing investigations personally here. This is considered the reason that the State Department has so far made no comment on the incident.

The report reveals that Japanese aircraft only started to machine-gun the machine after it had landed at Changyi airfield, where "Foxy" Kent, the pilot, intended to wait for further information from Kunming before proceeding to the Yunnan capital, apparently without knowledge of the presence of Japanese aircraft nearby.

The stewardess, Miss Lu Mei-ying, vainly persuaded the passengers to leave the aeroplane; they were stunned by the attack. Finally, the co-pilot, the radio operator, the stewardess and four passengers made a dash for safety, but they were pursued and attacked by the Japanese machines, which flew extremely low, according to the report.

Five Fighters in Attack

Five Japanese fighters attacked the ill-fated airliner Chungking of the China National Aviation Corporation on October 29, according to Mr. Hsu Hsun, the co-pilot, and Mr. Lin Ju-liang, the radio operator, who arrived here on Friday evening and left again for Hongkong on Friday night.

They stated that the body of Mr. W. C. Kent, the pilot, was encoffined at Kunming on October 31, but that it will be taken by air to Hongkong for burial there.

The first burst of machine-gun fire from the Japanese fighters, they revealed, penetrated the cockpit and killed "Foxy" Kent. Seven, out of the total of ten passengers (nine adults and one baby) dashed out of the aeroplane immediately after the landing. They were subjected to heavy machine-gun fire, with the result that only one passenger escaped unscathed and two were wounded. Including those killed in the cabin, seven passengers lost their lives in the attack. The stewardess, Miss Lu Mei-ying, was hit after she had run to the tail of the machine. She succumbed to her wounds at a hospital at Chuching.

The left wing and left motor of the airliner were completely burned, but the right wing, the right motor and the fuselage were saved.—Reuter.

Chinese Reds Urge Nehru's Release

Arrested Indian Recalled As Champion of China in Conflict with Japan

Chungking, Nov. 3.

Earnest hope of an early release of the Indian leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was arrested at Allahabad several days ago for making anti-war speeches in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's individual civil disobedience campaign, is expressed in a leading article of the "Hsin Hua Jih Pao," official organ of the Chinese Communist Party.

Meanwhile, several leaders of the party—Messrs. Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh, Chow En-lai, Chen Shao-yu, Ching Pang-hsien and Yieh Chien-ying—yesterday cabled Pandit Nehru, expressing sympathy and hope of his early release.

The Communist daily describes Pandit Nehru as a great friend of China and recalls his visit to Chungking last autumn, as well as his speeches and articles in India, urging assistance to China and favouring a boycott against Japanese goods.

After accusing Britain of "deliberately fomenting friction between Indians and Moslems, thereby delaying Indian freedom," the paper expresses confidence in the ultimate success of the Indian people's movement for "complete freedom and independence."—Reuter.

Man-Power Use to Take Place of Gasoline

Chungking Reverts to Old Means of Transport

Chungking, Nov. 3.

After a prolonged trial period the age old system of transporting merchandise using men as driving power has been revived as the Ministry of Communication has inaugurated six regular services linking the principal cities of Free China.

The itineraries are: Chungking-Kweiyang, Kwangyuan (Szechuen)-Paoki (Shensi), Lanhsien (Szechuen)-Kunming, Iping (Szechuen)-Kunming, Lanchow-Sinkiang border, Senhow (Kweichow)-Liuchow (Kwangsi).

Hand-carts will be used to transport the goods and, whenever available, horses will be substituted to men. River-barges will also be utilized when conditions will permit.

It is expected that the new system will greatly facilitate the exchange of goods between the provinces and alleviate the transport difficulties due to the shortage of gasoline. Business circles in the capital are following with great interest this new effort made by the Government in the transport field.—Reuter.

Famous Author Speaks Over XCDN

Mr. Noel Coward, snapped as he delivered his broadcast over Station XCDN on Saturday night. Mr. Coward was one of the passengers on board the ss. Monterey, which sailed last night for Australia, and carried a number of American evacuees from this country.

Loss of Two Submarines Admitted In Official Italian Communique

Rome Claims Most Extensive Raid of War Carried Out Against Malta; Africans Down Enemy Plane

Rome, Nov. 3.

TWO Italian submarines have not returned to their bases, states an Italian communique issued here this morning.

It is also claimed that a large British naval formation off the Egyptian coast was attacked by Italian torpedo-carrying planes and that one British warship was hit.

Chinese Push on In Kwangtung

Further Successes Claimed In Drive; Japanese Deny Recapture of Ichang

Chungking, Nov. 3.

After occupying Nanning and continuing to advance southward, Chinese forces have reached points north of Yamchow, a port in Kwangtung, according to Chinese field dispatches from the South Kwangsi front.

Chinese forces in the Lungchow area are said to have occupied Pingtsiang, with Japanese troops withdrawing towards Chengnankwan, on the French Indo-China border.

Chinese mobile units, the dispatches claim, attacked Japanese forces on Waichow Island on October 30.—Reuter.

Ichang Recapture Ridiculed

Hankow, Nov. 3.

Authoritative Japanese military sources dismissed as a "brazen lie" the Chungking claim of the recapture of Ichang, important Western Hupeh city on the Yangtze.

The Chungking radio in claiming the recapture of Ichang said that Chinese troops "had smashed their way" into Nanning, Kwangsi province, and Shaohing, Cheking province, which the Japanese evacuated last week, as the High Command had decided that further occupation of these points was "meaningless."—Domei.

Shansi Reds Attacked

Taiyuan, Nov. 3.

Four Japanese detachments at dawn on Thursday commenced operations in the mopping-up of 3,000 communist bandit troops stationed in the surrounding area of Miyuchen, in the Lienchih mountains, 100 kilometres north of Taiyuan, in Shansi province, and inflicted losses totalling 165 dead.

One of the detachments proceeded north and reached Fenkowchen, 23 kilometres south-east of Miyuchen, while another detachment, driving from the south-west, reached a point eight kilometres north-west of Fenkowchen.

On the other hand, rapidly pressing close to the base of communist troops in the southward drive, another detachment on Saturday reduced Miyuchen.

Yet another detachment, after continuing its march through the plains, 10 kilometres north-east of Miyuchen, crushed an arsenal in the neighbourhood of Miyuchen.—Domei.

Chungking Sees Other Balkan Nations at War

Attack on Greece Thought Logical Rome Plan

Chungking, Nov. 3.

The Italian invasion of Greece is the logical result of the Italian attempt to wrest naval domination in the Mediterranean from Great Britain and to seize British colonial possessions in the Near East, writes the official "Central Daily News" in a leading article on the Greco-Italian war.

Turkey, the newspaper states, cannot remain indifferent to Iatlian domination of Greece, while Russia, being a Black Sea Power, is naturally interested in the Greek situation.

"Though Germany is massing troops in Rumania, she cannot help Italy unless she sends her troops across Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Therefore, if the Italo-Greek war continues, both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia cannot remain neutral for a long time.

"Russia is likely to remain neutral for the time being." In conclusion, the "Central Daily News" declares the war between Italy and Greece marks the beginning of the Anglo-Italian naval battle and spread of the European conflict to the Balkans.—Reuter.

Chinese in Burma Aid Chungking Air Funds

Chungking, Nov. 3.

Chinese residents in Burma raised funds for the purchase of five aeroplanes for the Chinese air force according to a Chinese dispatch from Rangoon.—Reuter.

★Italian Troops in Palace Bombed

(Continued from page 1)

General mobilization in Greece was completed yesterday and hundreds of thousands of men in the new Peoples' Army began moving to the frontiers. A heavy Greek counter-drive, headed by Major General Gambier, against Koritza was expected to begin shortly.

As the Greeks consolidated their resistance against the invading Italians, the Greek G.H.Q. conferred with British air and naval experts in preparation for a winter campaign.

Naval bases already have been occupied by the Allied Fleets, it was learned.

Intensified naval and aerial action against the Dodecanese Islands was believed imminent. Yesterday afternoon Italian hydroplanes attacked British warships but were driven off, said authoritative sources.

Both the Greek mainland and her islands speedily were being converted into air and naval bases against Italy.

Italians Take to Air

While Italian troops were said to have been checkmated, the Italian air offensive intensified. Corfu was battered fiercely by Italian bombers.

First reports from the islands said that eight persons were killed and 25 were wounded. Ten persons were said to have been killed and 20 wounded at Candia.

Patras was bombed again and many fires were started by bombs which were said to have contained "liquid fire." The death toll was lower than in previous bombings however, because citizens quickly sought air raid shelters.

Air Battles Rage

Greek and Italian planes fought deadly combats over Salonika yesterday as rescue workers in the streets below dug frantically for victims trapped in buildings destroyed by Fascist bombs.

One daring Greek pilot, his ammunition exhausted in beating off the attackers, deliberately rammed his plane into an Italian bomber.

The bomber crashed in Salonika's main thoroughfare. Police captured the four Italian members of the crew and the Greek pilot escaped unhurt.

Fifty-eight persons were killed and 140 were injured during the five Italian raids on Salonika yesterday. Sixty houses were wrecked by bombs. The telephone exchange also suffered damage.

Death Toll Mounts

Latest reports from Salonika indicate the death toll is mounting as rescuers find more bodies in demolished buildings.

Meanwhile, Greek forces fought their way five kilometres into Albania on Friday and captured prisoners of war, according to an official war communique.

Nine officers and 153 men were taken prisoner, the communique said. The announcement did not specify whether the captured troops were Italian or Fascist-Albanian forces.

90 Reported Killed

Ninety persons were killed and 209 were injured by Italian bombs during raids in various parts of Greece, the communique also said.

Greek air forces bombed the aerodrome at Koritza, where Italian troops are concentrating, the communique said.

One Italian plane was known to have been shot down and it was believed a second plane also was destroyed in combats between Greek and Italian air units, the communique said.

Mr. Evangelus Kota, the former Premier of Albania under King Zog, yesterday conferred with officials at the Greek general headquarters and pledged that the Albanian National Movement would aid Greece against the Italians.—United Press.

Greeks Said Advancing

Bitolj, Yugoslavia, Nov. 3.

Greek troops who captured Bilkiksta yesterday continued inland and reached a point about nine kilometres inside Albania, said reports here from Lake Prespa.

The Greeks are said to have reached a point on the road from Florina to Korca.

The Greek offensive at that point is designed to prevent, at any price, an Italian advance to Florina, which would open the way to Salonika for Italian motorized units.

The offensive also is designed to cut off the road leading to the two lakes of Prespa and Ochrida over which the Italians are transporting food supplies.—United Press.

Revolt Said Growing

Madrid, Nov. 3.

The anti-Italian revolt in Albania has assumed considerable proportions, according to information received by the Greek Minister here, who told Reuter that among other things railway lines had been sabotaged.

The Minister believes that if the British navy could cut Italy's communications with Albania, Greece not only could resist the Italian attack, but could occupy Albania.—Reuter.

British Mission at Work

Athens, Nov. 3.

There is lively satisfaction here at the arrival on Friday night of members of the special liaison mission from the British General Headquarters in the Middle East.

The mission, it is officially announced, started work at the Greek headquarters immediately on arrival.—Reuter.

400 Prisoners Said Taken

Belgrade, Nov. 3.

Well-informed Greek sources said yesterday that Greek troops had taken 400 Italian soldiers prisoner in fighting around Bilkikshta.—United Press.

Danube Conference Reported Delayed

Protest by Russia Said Holding Up Negotiations On Balkan Situation

Belgrade, Nov. 3.

Delay has occurred at the Danube conference in Bucharest, in which Russia is participating with Germany, Italy and other States. The conference has held no meetings for the last three days.

In the meantime, the German delegation has been in constant touch with the Soviet delegation and Legation.

The Soviet delegation alleged that the regime established by the Germans on the upper reaches of the Danube as far as Bratislava placed entire control of the river in the hands of Germany, whereas control of the maritime reaches from Braila to Sulina should be exclusively the right of Russia and Rumania, it was reported.

The Russians were said to have argued that free navigation should be accorded all countries on conditions of reciprocity and in conformity with international law.—Reuter.

General Smuts Sees U.S. of Africa

Troops Told to Kindle Light to Shine Afar

Nairobi, Nov. 3.

The "springbok" war cry of South African troops today rolled across the veldt from training camps right up to the front line as they gave an enthusiastic welcome to General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who has been making a comprehensive tour of the East African war front.

General Smuts has visited every scene of activity of the South African troops and seen all sides of South Africa's war effort.

In a speech, Gen. Smuts particularly emphasized that each generation of South Africans had been called on to fight for the honour and interests of their country, and he expected the present generation to bring about a still greater South Africa which, in due course, would take a foremost place in the United States of Africa.

Gen. Smuts impressed on the troops they were not fighting for South Africa alone. "You are going to kindle a light which will shine far beyond the boundaries of South Africa," he said.—Reuter.

UNDER the auspices of the Ministry of Education, educational appliances are now being manufactured in a factory producing scientific appliances in Szechuan, for use among students in various government universities and schools, reports the "Shun Pao." Biological specimens and models are also being manufactured.

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Old Resident Reluctant to Leave

An old American resident of China, said to be seventy-seven years old, seventy-six years of which were spent in China, is shown taking leave of some China friends before she embarked in the ss. Monterey for the United States, via the South Seas.

THE CINEMA

"La Conga Nights"

Henry I. Dibble, Jr.	Hugh Herbert
Steve Collins	Dennis O'Keefe
Helen Curtiss	Constance Moore
Mama O'Brien	Ferike Boros
Titus Endover	Eddie Quillan
Carlotta DeVera	Armida
Delancey O'Brien	Joe Brown, Jr.
Lucy Endover	Sally Payne
Dennis O'Brien	Frank Orth
Hammond	Barnett Parker
Faith Dibble	Hugh Herbert
Hope Dibble	Hugh Herbert
Charity Dibble	Hugh Herbert
Prudence Dibble	Hugh Herbert
Mrs. Henry I. Dibble, Sr.	Hugh Herbert

Fans of Mr. Hugh Herbert, and there must be thousands judging by the attendances at the Grand Theatre yesterday where his first starring picture, "La Conga Nights," opened for several days' engagement, will welcome his roles in the film, and there are seven of them, the versatile Mr. Herbert playing his mother, father, four sisters and himself. The star, famous for his "woo-woo" comedy, was given full scope to demonstrate his abilities here and there is no doubt but that he will not disappoint filmgoers for the next few days. In addition to Mr. Herbert, the cast boasts of several other comedians, some of them unknown, the son of the world-famous Joe E. Brown, keeping the audience laughing at each of his appearances. Romantic interest is in the capable hands of Mr. Dennie O'Keefe and Miss Constance Moore, and no nicer pair could have been found to play their roles. The two also showed that they were adept at dancing, their routines being pretty to watch. Another performance that should be welcomed by everybody was given by Miss Armida, the fiery Mexican dancer and singer, who is all too seldom seen on the screen. Her rendering of "La Cucaracha" was about the best ever done by any actress, while her dances were thrilling. The story is about a millionaire, with four daffy sisters, who loves music and who, without knowing it, hires a room in the house he owns. The house is later transformed into a night club, but the happy ending is not there until his general manager attempts to close the place and he reveals himself as the owner.

Three shorts precede the main picture and of these, "Naughty Nineties," a musical with old-time melodies, was worth the price of admission by itself.—I.M.

GENERAL Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of the Ninghsia Provincial Government, and his brother, General Ma Hung-ping, have contributed C$920,000 for the establishment of an orphanage in the province to educate refugee children, states a Lanchow report to the "Shun Pao." A committee consisting of Messrs Soo Lien-yuan, Chao Wen-hua, Li Han-yuan and other members of the provincial government has been appointed to administer the funds of the orphanage.

U.S. Elections Give Japan Her Chance

"Kokumin" Urges Nation To Seize Opportunity; Anti-Tokyo Stand Seen

Tokyo, Nov. 3.

The United States presidential campaign is Japan's "God given chance" to secure command of the Pacific, the "Kokumin" newspaper said in an editorial today.

The present ruffled waters of the Pacific would not be calmed no matter who wins the election, President Roosevelt or Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, said the "Kokumin."

Should President Roosevelt be re-elected it is unlikely that he would alleviate America's strong anti-Japanese policy, said the newspaper.

Should Mr. Willkie be elected, despite his campaign promises to keep America out of war, he would attempt to conform to public opinion, therefore it is unlikely there would be any improvement in U.S.—Japanese relations, said the "Kokumin."

In such circumstances, the "Kokumin" said, Japan's concern over Pacific defence must be increased and her defences must be perfected.

"We must consider the American presidential election as a God given chance for Japan to secure command of the Pacific ocean," the "Kokumin" said.—United Press.

SHANGHAI

By

By Ellen Thorbecke

A delightfully-illustrated book that embraces Shanghai proper in almost every form. It commences with a concise history of Shanghai and proceeds through 83 pages of illustrations, amusingly clever sketches in a riot of colour, by Schiff, photographs in sepia and text dealing with trade, imports, exports, population, hotels, newspapers, exchange shops, traffic, temples, Chinese food, places of interest, beggars, funerals, public health, etc.

This is a book that will afford not only interest to the tourist, but will prove a veritable mine of information.

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THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

Typhoon Strikes Guam

Manila, Nov. 3.

The Pan-American Airways said today that a 110-mile an hour typhoon struck Guam yesterday, heavily damaging several buildings, but apparently leaving no casualties in its wake. There was no clipper at Guam during the storm, it was reported.—United Press.

MR. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Communications, addressed the entire staff of the administrative offices of the Ministry in Lanchow on Thursday, urging them to maintain closest co-operation, Lanchow reports to the "Sin Wan Pao." Mr. Chang related the difficult conditions under which workers of various communication services have had to perform their duties during the past three years, and outlined the direction which future highways and railways would be developed.

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Three Hundred Americans Leave in Evacuee Liner

Smaller Number Than Anticipated at Outset of Evacuation Scheme; Other Ships Coming

OVER three hundred Americans left Shanghai last night in the ss. Monterey, the first evacuation liner to arrive in the Far East. Most of the "refugees" were women and children, leaving hurriedly, the men remaining behind to wind up affairs here, or to stay on here despite the request of the U.S. Government for evacuation of all nationals from the Far East. Accommodation on the Monterey was not nearly filled by passengers from Shanghai, as the general feeling is one of reluctance to leave until the situation develops one way or another. Most potential evacuees in Shanghai want to delay the moment of departure for as long as possible, and expect to take one of the later liners.

The majority of passengers going aboard yesterday took the 9 o'clock tender from the Customs Jetty, which was thronged with friends and relatives seeing the first batch of evacuees off on their long trip to America. The Monterey, before turning towards the United States, will call at Manila and Australia, to drop regular passengers from America who booked before the liner was ordered to the Far East.

Empress of Asia

A large number of evacuees embarked on the Empress of Asia last night, shortly after the first tender had left for the Monterey at 6 p.m. The Canadian Pacific liner, which is on her regular run, also left harbour last night. Baggage for passengers on both ships was piling up at the jetty throughout the afternoon, being taken on board the tenders by 5.30.

The Monterey will make a most interesting trip, calling on the way to Los Angeles at Sydney, Suwa, Pago Pago and Honolulu. Many evacuees chose to travel on this vessel in preference to the other two for this reason. The ship sailed with a total of some 475 passengers on board, 58 of whom are evacuees from Japan, and 115 passengers from America.

One old lady of 77, perhaps the oldest evacuee, was returning to America after 76 years in China. She came out to the Far East as a baby in 1864 in a sailing ship, and apart from occasional long leaves, has been here ever since. She was reluctant to leave, but as her family were going she had to go too. With her were two grandchildren, also leaving. Many students of the Shanghai American School left on the ship, since it is believed that the school will be closing down in the near future; some of the teacher also left for America.

Special Launch

There were three tenders running to the ship, at 6, 9 and 11 p.m. A special naval launch at 10.15 took Mrs. Glassford, wife of Admiral C. A. Glassford, aboard the liner. Many prominent members of the American community were at the jetty to bid her bon voyage.

Evacuees will be travelling comfortably in the Monterey, since, due to the unexpectedly small number of passengers sailing in her, there is plenty of room on board, and the special arrangements, such as setting cots up in public rooms, will be unnecessary. A large number of American missionaries, who came to Shanghai from the interior when the evacuation scheme was circularized, sailed on the boat.

Mariposa Due on Nov. 10

The next evacuation ship to call at Shanghai will be the ss. Mariposa, also of the Matson line, which will pick up more Americans from Shanghai before sailing for Japan and San Francisco. She is expected to enter port on November 10, sailing for Chinwangtao on the day after arrival. Bookings for accommodation on this liner have been coming in steadily to the American President Lines, and it is expected that she will carry more evacuees than the Monterey.

The third evacuation ship, the ss. Washington, will reach Shanghai on November 19, leaving again for San Francisco on November 21. This liner, which has a special third class, is heavily booked, and will probably take more evacuees than the other two.

Besides those leaving yesterday on the Empress of Asia, many other Americans will be leaving on British, Japanese and Dutch ships sailing for America.

Musical Scholarships To Be Formed

Special Concert Planned To Raise Funds

Shanghai music lovers have not only a treat in store for them in the near future but an unusual opportunity to make it possible for struggling Chinese music students with talent to be discovered and given a chance to study.

On November 15 at Community Church, on Avenue Petain, a concert of unusual interest will be given by four exceptionally talented artists of this city—Clara Cheng, organist; Gertrude Chur, pianist; Mary Waung, soprano; and William Hsu, violinist.

Mrs. Cheng is one of the few Chinese organists in Shanghai, the first to give a concert here. She has studied several times in America, having returned only last year from several months of organ study. Miss Chur is a graduate of the New England Conservatory in Boston, Massachusetts. She has appeared on the Shanghai concert platform and needs no introduction as a pianist of established reputation. Mrs. Waung, too, needs no introduction to Shanghai audiences. She is a singer of rare charm and ability and is well known to the music lovers of this city. Mr. Hsu is a violinist of note who has spent nine years studying in Belgium. He comes well equipped to provide a delightful musical treat. Compositions of Bach, Corelli, Franck, Chopin, Schubert, Debussy, and Sibelius will be included in the programme.

Proceeds to Scholarship

Proceeds from this concert will go to a scholarship fund being sponsored by the Music Association of McTyeire School. The object of this fund is to provide financial means for music study to any talented Chinese music student of Shanghai. From the limited fund already started scholarships for study at McTyeire have been offered to one McTyeire student, one Mary Farnham student, and one Chi Sue student. These are only three of the many students with talent but no means for study.

Price of Rice Shows Slight Decline

Further Distributions to Poor Depend on Charity

The continuous arrival of rice and the cheap sale of broken Saigon rice to the poor which was begun on Friday have caused prices of rice in Shanghai to drop by a few dollars during the past few days, but the problem by no means has been solved. Generous contributions to the Shanghai Rice Distribution Committee which is selling lowly priced rice to the poor are urged by the Chinese press.

Since Friday, 60 rice shops in both foreign areas have been selling about 1,500 bags of broken Saigon rice daily. Comparing the number of bags thus sold with less than 10,000 bags of rice needed by Shanghai daily it is important to note that the cheap sale is taking care of about 20 per cent. of the total consumption of the city, it is learned.

In view of this, the Chinese press is urging the public to continue contributing money to the committee distributing the rice to the poor, as this is the last cheap sale, after which further similar philanthropic arrangements will have to depend on the public. About 28,000 bags of broken Saigon rice are being distributed.

Chinese Regain All Chekiang Positions

Much Civilian Slaughter Reported

Chinese troops in east Chekiang who have recaptured Shaoshing and Chuchi are reported by the "Shun Pao" to have regained all positions which they held prior to the Japanese offensive launched in that province recently. Quoting cables from Chekiang the report admits, however, that civilian casualties are very heavy. Bodies are said to have littered streets in the war-torn districts.

Shaoshing, the famous wine district, has suffered the most, and scenes there are said to be most heartrending. Numerous houses have been destroyed as a result of severe fighting and it is also admitted that the Bank of China and Farmers' Bank Buildings in the district have been burned.

Chinese reports from Chekiang state that Chinese troops are still chasing the Japanese after occupying Shihpu and are nearing Siaoshan, the only foothold in east Chekiang obtained by the Japanese as a result of military operations many months ago. It is claimed that they have once made a raid into the district and destroyed Japanese defence works.

Mexico Plans Big Defence Project

Mexico City, Nov. 2.

General Lazaro Cardenas, President, today was studying the Marine Department's plans for a preliminary project involving the expenditure of US$600,000,000 for the establishment of defence bases on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

The bases, according to the preliminary plans, would include fortifications, coastal batteries, arsenals, dry docks and involve the purchase of hydroplanes, torpedo boats and submarines.—United Press.

FUNERAL

Mrs. Anna Jouravel

In the presence of a large number of relatives and friends the remains of the late Mrs. Anna Jouravel were laid to rest yesterday at noon at the Baikal Road Cemetery. The deceased has been a resident of Shanghai practically her entire life and was the widow of the late Mr. Isaac Jouravel. After a long illness Mrs. Jouravel passed away at her home in the Washington Apartments last Saturday morning at the age of seventy-five years. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Betty Spunt, Mrs. Bessie Rosenfeld and Mrs. Liza Elzear, who were the chief mourners. The pallbearers were Messrs. M. T. Elzear, who were the chief mourners. The pallbearers were Messrs. M. T. Elzear, Leo Spunt, Joe Spunt, Walter Spunt, George Spunt and Albert Jouravel. Among those sending floral offerings were:—

Betty, Bessie and Lisa; Joe, Tosia, Wally and Georgie; Leo and Mary; Maurice; Evelyn, Eleanore and Albert; Peter and Rony; Anna, Helen and Boris; Personnel of Banque de L'Indo-Chine; Mr. and Mme. Henry A. Anette; Mr. and Mrs. P. Anthoine-Milhomme; Louis Chevretton; Mr. and Mrs. V. Chieri; Wm. Cohen and Zun Kien Sue; Denzil Ezra; Mr. and Mrs. Deutsche and Morris Katz; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Gensburger; Francis Gmehling; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Himrod; Claudie Kasatkude; Mr. and Mrs. L. Leclerc; Mr. and Mrs. O. Petit; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Saphiere; Mr. and Mrs. T. Saphiere; Mr. and Mrs. M. Simmons and family; and others.

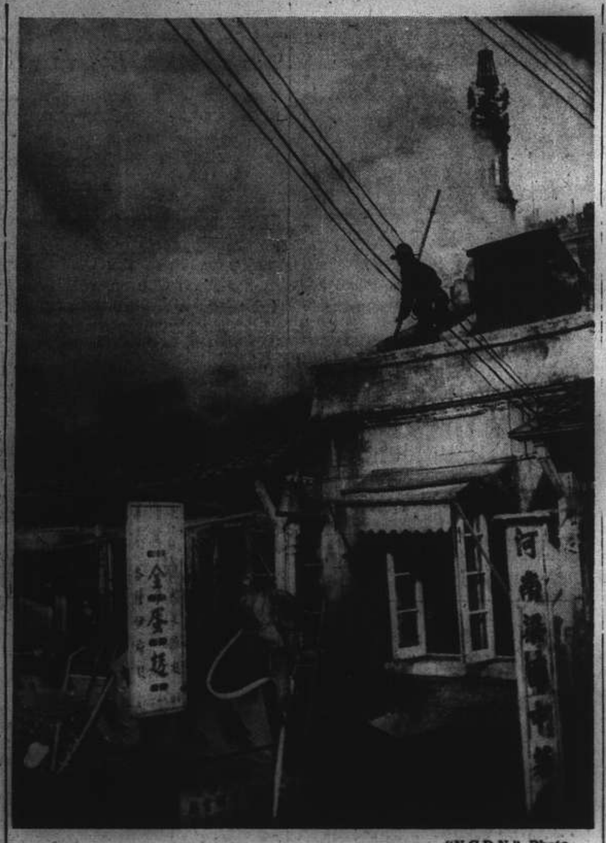
Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

De Gaulle Broadcasts to Be Made at Manila

Manila, Nov. 2.

In an obvious effort to reach Frenchmen in Indo-China and New Caledonia, the local committee of the de Gaulle Free French movement today inaugurated a daily five-minute broadcast.

The time will be devoted to news items which will naturally be favourable to the cause of General Charles de Gaulle, head of the National French Committee in London. The broadcast will be on both long and short waves.—United Press.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Settlement Firemen in Action

Three fire engines from the Central Station were called out to the corner of Kwangse and Nanking Roads where three small Chinese shops caught fire at 1.50 p.m. yesterday. Firemen had the flames under control within a quarter of an hour, while the fire was completely extinguished in the course of the next 45 minutes. No serious damage was done, the roof and the drying stage of one of the shops suffering a little, while the other two shops had their first floor premises burned. The photo shows firemen in action, with the Wing On tower in the background.

British Goods Now Confiscated

Drastic Measures Said Taken in Occupied Areas; Products Unobtainable

Goods made in Great Britain are not only prevented from being transported but also confiscated by the Japanese in the occupied districts in China's rich provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu, and this boycott movement has been especially accelerated after the re-opening of the Burma route, according to reports published by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai.

Quoting recent arrivals from upcountry occupied areas, the reports state that as a retaliatory measure, the Japanese have been forbidding British goods to be sent to occupied districts along the Yangtze and have enlarged the scope of the anti-British movement.

After occupying the various districts in both provinces, the Japanese are said to have been flooding the market with Japanese goods but at the same time they allowed British and American goods to be transported and sold. But now movement of British goods is not only restricted but they are also confiscated. It is asserted that owing to this change of policy since the re-opening of the Burma highway, British goods have totally disappeared from the market in all districts between Nanking and Shanghai.

Goods Piled Up

Even if one pays a price three or four times as big, one cannot obtain the desired British product. Confiscated British products, including cigarettes, are said to have been "piled up like mountains" at the railway stations in Changchow, Wusih and Soochow.

Retail merchants have suffered a great deal but they still think it is fortunate that only their goods have been confiscated. In many cases, they themselves are detained. Prices of common commodities including rice are comparable to those in Shanghai and people hope to get away from the "seas of agony" as soon as possible. They have learned of the Chinese victory in Nanning but none of them dares to give any expressions of joy.

Greek War Relief Fund Opened Here

Telegram Sent to Prime Minister

Over $60,000 were collected at a meeting held by the Greek community yesterday for the purpose of opening a Relief Fund for War Victims. The Greek Consul, Mr. E. P. Yannoulatos, made an appeal to the 60 persons present at the meeting for contributions to this fund, and $60,000 was collected in the course of the next few days, since the appeal was also addressed to all friends of Greece. All the money collected will be remitted to Greece for the use of the fund.

Donations should be sent to the Greek War Relief Fund, care of the Greek Consul, 79 Quai de France.

A telegram has been addressed to the Prime Minister of Greece by the community here, assuring him of the hearty support of Greeks in Shanghai, and stating that they will do their best to see the fight through, irrespective of the consequences.

Japanese Detain Greek Freighter

Vessel Prevented from Returning to Shanghai

A Greek freighter, the ss. Coulouras Xenos, was detained outside Shanghai, by the Japanese navy on Saturday evening, but negotiations are now under way between the Greek Consul, Mr. E. P. Yannoulatos, and the Japanese authorities for the release of the vessel. The freighter, a vessel of 8,300 tons, left Shanghai on Saturday morning in ballast, but later her owners instructed her to return to Shanghai for dry-docking and to take additional bunkers on board, before proceeding to her destination.

It was apparently while returning here to obey these instructions that the vessel was detained by a Japanese gunboat at the Kiutuan lightship, just outside Shanghai.

The Greek Consul in Shanghai, Mr. Yannoulatos, confirmed the detention of the vessel, but refused to make any statement beyond expressing the opinion that the detention was due to some misunderstanding, and that he expects the Japanese authorities to release the ship sometime today.

French Envoy Protests Over Attack

Hanoi, Nov. 3.

M. Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to China, has protested to General Chiang Kai-shek against the attack staged on October 26 by Chinese troops against a French Indo-China outpost.

The Ambassador warned Chungking that French Indo-China would not tolerate a repetition of the incident.—Domei.

SIR Eric Maclagan, who recently recovered from a serious illness, has devoted his life to the development of the Victoria and Albert Museum. He joined the staff 35 years ago, and has been director since 1924. The sor of a former Archbishop of Canterbury, he was encouraged as a boy to study art, and he is now a world authority on Italian sculpture. Although his somewhat severe expression and old-fashioned high collars do not suggest it, he is a witty and graceful speaker. Lady Maclagan is a cousin of the Earl of Harewood and a sister of Lady Lloyd.

Russians to Pay Tax From November 1

Exceptions Made for Those Without Jobs

The scheme to have Russian emigrants here pay income tax, started by the late Mr. Charles E. Metzler and continued by Mr. N. A. Ivanow, present chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, has finally been approved and put into operation, according to an official notice, signed by Mr. Ivanow, appearing in the local Russian newspapers.

No details, however, of how much the emigrants will be called upon to pay have been announced in the notice, which states that all the Russians of the city are invited to visit the offices of the Russian Emigrants' Committee in Moulmein Road in order to supply the officials with details of their pay, families and dependents. The income tax, it continues, will be paid as from November 1.

Funds for Education

The reason for levying income tax on the Russians here was given as lack of funds of the Committee to satisfy the ever-increasing needs of the Russian educational and charity organizations in Shanghai. The tax will not be taken by the Committee, the latter being only the centre of receiving the money and distributing it to the various organizations. It is thus hoped that this money will be able not only to help the above mentioned organizations, but will also help the Committee to keep destitute Russians off the streets.

Payment of income tax will be an obligation with all the emigrants of this city, the only exceptions being those without jobs or otherwise handicapped. As previously stated, the percentage to be paid to the Committee will not burden the payers.

It has also been reported that people who will attempt to evade paying the tax will be subject to prosecution, although it is not known what steps will be taken against them.

The idea, it is learned, has been welcomed by working Russians here, since they opine that the few dollars which will be asked of them will not put their budget out of balance, while the use that they will bring should be considerable.

Germany Said Building Huge U-Boat Fleet

Washington, Nov. 3.

Naval experts here yesterday said that despite war losses, Germany's new naval building programme should give her the largest U-boat fleet in the world.

Germany's present U-boat fleet probably numbers 120 vessels, said the naval experts, and she is said to be building about 180 more.—United Press.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Shanghai Golf Club "A" Class Championship Won by Terrace

Beats D. R. Glass 4 Up and 3 to Play in Four Game; [illegible] Wins "B" Class Final at the 37th Hole

The finals of the Shanghai Golf Club "A" and "B" Class Championships were played off yesterday at Sookingjao and resulted in triumphs for T.S.M. Terrace and F. R. [illegible] respectively. The former defeated D. R. Glass, 4 up and 3 to play, while [illegible] was extended to the 37th hole by J. K. Ewing after the latter missed a two-foot putt at the 36th which would have given him the match and championship.

[illegible]

[illegible]

. . . And The Vanquished

[illegible]

Rugby League Results

London, Nov. 3.

Following are the results of games played in the Rugby League yesterday:—

[illegible]—Reuter.

Fortune Turns at Fifth

The fortune of the game swung at the fifth, when Glass became pre- [illegible]

A Hot One That Missed by Inches

A lucky escape for Vic Schaeferson, the P.T.H. goalie, as a sizzling drive from Tai skims over the posts. Schaeferson's fine saving was a feature of yesterday's encounter at the Canidrome, where the Tung Hwa were lucky in winning by the odd goal in three.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Saints Beat Lusitano 4-3 In Exciting Tussle

Game Won and Lost in First Half; Portuguese Predominate in Later Stages of Match

There was a moderate attendance of fans yesterday at the Race Course to witness a fairly good game in the first Division between the S.F.X. and Lusitano, that was won and lost in the first half. The Saints came out the winners with a score of 4-3, but their goal in the second half of the match had a charmed life, and, taking the last period alone, the Portuguese should have come away easy winners.

[illegible]

Thrilling Second Half

[illegible]

Saints Score Quickly

[illegible]

Glorious Chance Missed

The Lusitano missed a glorious chance soon after, with Favacho going through by himself with nobody to beat, when he fell over the ball and promptly had it taken away and sent to the other end. Here Foyo again sent a good pass to [illegible] who hit the post, and from the rebound the goalie made a splendid save. Soon after the Portuguese centre-forward had very bad luck when he headed the ball only to see it bounce off the top of the bar and cleared.

Almost immediately afterwards M. Greenberg fouled Favacho by pushing him and the Referee awarded a penalty. The custodian brought off a beautiful save by falling on the ball but he had moved before it was kicked and at the second try Soura made no mistake, to give his side their first notch.

Referee Disallows Goal

The Portuguese were a different team after this but Favacho spoilt their movements for the rest of the half by being off-side. Just before lemon time Pettersson took a fine [illegible]

Portuguese Predominate

[illegible]

Favacho Scores Again

[illegible]

Police Beat Navy In Hockey Game

A very gratifying feature among the hockey matches played yesterday was the fielding of a British Naval team which, considering that it was their first time on the field and the fact that until yesterday they did not have any sort of practice, gave a good account of themselves against a much stronger and more experienced team of the Police. This is indeed good news to local hockey players as of late there has been a dearth of players.

The Police although fielding one man short, were far too good for the Navy and the score was a true indication of the general run of the play. The Police goalkeeper was seldom called upon to take an active part in the game but on the few occasions that the navy managed to get past their defence they came perilously close to scoring. They were in fact able to tally twice.

The Police more than retaliated in chalking up six goals. Mohan Singh was in good form and played aggressively throughout the game, scoring three goals for his side, while Davis and Richards accounted for the rest. The two goals scored by the Navy were accounted for by MacDonald and Adams.

"Colours" Defeat "Whites" in United Hockey Club Practice

More Experienced Side Scores 4-1 Victory; Plenty of Young Talent Displayed

The more experienced forward line of the "Colours" proved too much of a problem for the "Whites" yesterday when the two senior teams of the United Hockey Club played a practice match at the Race Course, resulting in the "Colours" running off with a 4-1 victory. With the exception of a few changes, the division of players as seen yesterday will probably remain in effect for the rest of the season in the Association's friendly fixtures.

United "Colours" 4; United "Whites" 1

Colours:—Jones; Pate, Watson; Korczin, Chanturai, Gilchrist; Murray, Hetherington, P. Bojesen, Wilde, Yourieff.

Whites:—P. Kermani; Jacob, Remedios; Reuben, Berglof, Willis; Jitts, Campbell, H. Bojesen, Roza, Viccajee.

The "Whites," however, were without the services of one or two of their stronger players and it is expected that they will be greatly strengthened in the defence before their next fixture. At any rate, the "Whites" did extremely well to hold their rivals to a 1-1 deadlock at the interval.

Younger Players Shine

Yesterday's engagement saw some of the younger "bloods" giving a fine account of themselves on both elevens. On the "Whites" line-up, S. Reuben displayed a pretty control over the ball and his inclusion on the half-back line was one of the main reasons that the rival forwards failed to break through more often.

Viccajee on the wing for the "Whites" and Reggie Watson as left back for the "Colours" both displayed promising form and with a bit of practice, it is expected that they will become one of the stalwarts of the United.

The experience of Remedios, a newcomer to the side, proved to be the stumbling-block to the attack of the "Colours" when time after time he broke up promising formations near the striking-circle.

Brilliant Goal for "Colours"

The "Colours" drew first blood with a brilliant goal off the stick of Hetherington. Chanturai initiated the movement when he carried the ball from the half-line, and from the left-wing, he sent in a chest-high pass right across the goal-mouth. Before the "Whites" defence knew what was happening, Hetherington took a mid-air "baseball" hit and sent the ball sizzling into the goal to leave Kermani frozen on the spot between the posts.

Three minutes before the end of the first half, the "Whites" drew level when Hans Bojesen playing centre-forward, converted a free-hit sent to him by Berglof, thus setting the score at 1-1 at the interval.

Three Goals Without Reply

Upon resumption, the "Colours" met with more success when they ran up three goals without reply. Almost immediately from the bully-off, Murray put the "Colours" into the lead with a sizzling drive from the edge of the circle that had the "Whites" custodian completely baffled.

In the 25th minute, Chanturai scored with only Parvis Kermani to beat and Yourieff accounted for the winners' final point when he knocked the ball into the goal after a solo dash down the wing.

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6	4	1	198.20	59.60
7	5	6	26.90	31.50
8	5	1	208.70	55.90
9	6	4	63.90	94.70
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Panthers Trounce Lions in First Round of Reinforcement Cup

More Accurate Team Play Ensures Winners' Triumph; Krikoriantz, R. B. Moller Play Outstanding Games

By "The Chaser"

In a fast, hard hitting and high scoring game, the Panthers—Krikoriantz, Lacks, Neppo and Moore—scored an overwhelming victory over the Lions—R. B. Moller, C. B. Moller, L. B. Moller and Williams—to trounce them by the score of 12 goals to eight in a first round encounter of the Reinforcement Cup tournament held yesterday afternoon at the Hungjao polo ground.

The winners, who were three goals stronger on handicap, conceded this margin to the Lions and fully lived up to their strength by playing a better game all round. The principal factor of their success was the close marking of their men and more accurate team play. Krikoriantz was again the leading light in the Panthers' team and was prominent throughout the match with his hard hitting which paved the way for several attacks. He contributed the most points for his side by piling in six of their 12 goals. The other members of the team lent excellent support by following up all his openings and each were credited with two goals apiece.

The losers, on the other hand, although hitting a good ball with the usual amount of accuracy, did not combine as well as the winners and R. B. Moller, who was easily the best player on the team, did most of the work but the lack of understanding saw his efforts go astray. He accounted for all the goals scored by his side with the exception of one which was kicked through by Krikoriantz's pony in the last chukker. Williams played a steady game at back and effected some useful clearances and by the withering attacks of the opposing side soon told its tale. The difference between the scores might not have been so great if Chris Moller had marked his man more carefully. The consequent result was that Krikoriantz was unattended and broke through time and time again to score.

From the opening bell the Panthers held the upper hand and immediately began their scoring operations by pressing from the throw in. Williams shone when he cleared several attacks with "first time" hits. The winners, however, were able to level the score at the end of the first chukker when they registered three points while the losers were not able to tally at all. The winners did not falter in their onslaught and continued to bombard the Lions and four more goals were scored while the losers, although coming close to scoring, were still unable to add any points to their handicap of three.

The winners continued their aggressive game after they had scored four goals in the third period and it was then that the Lions made a desperate attempt to rally. They were rewarded when "Budge" Moller, who worked like a trojan, cracked the ball through from a distance to score. He scored again from a thirty yard free hit. The Panthers coasted along easily in the last chukker, as it was fairly obvious that the difference was too much for any team. However, they were able to add another point while "Budge" was again to the fore, scoring one field goal and one penalty hit (thirty yards). It was in this chukker that Krikoriantz's pony took compassion on the lossers and kicked the ball through for a point.

The second match of the tournament will be played on Wednesday when the Lions (the losers) will meet the Tigers (Colonel Hornby, Allman, Kons and A. V. White) who drew a bye in the first round. This match will start at 12.45 p.m.

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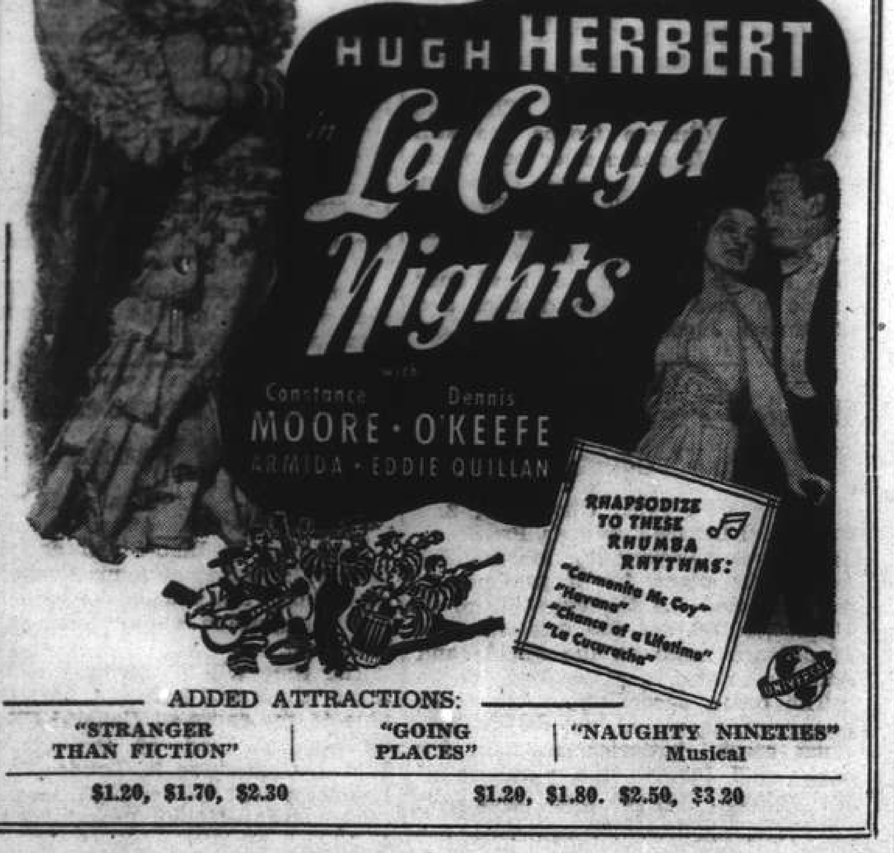

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Tung Hwa Score Lucky Win Over P.T.H. in Fast Game

Referee Changes Mind After Allowing Equalizer In Last Five Minutes; Final Score is 2-1

A DISPUTED decision a referee in Shanghai robbed the P.T.H. of a draw against the all-conquering Tung Hwa outfit when Referee L. Chang, after pointing to the centre following a goal scored by Harold England, changed his mind on a protest from a Chinese linesman and awarded the Chinese a free-kick on the grounds that the P.T.H. centre-forward was offside. The decision was not contested by the P.T.H., but it is believed that a protest will be forthcoming. "Referee's decision is final" has been an axiom long accepted by all contestants and if Chang had pointed to the centre, he should have abided by it notwithstanding the linesman's protests.

The game, one of the fastest to be witnessed this season, drew a large crowd to the Canidrome and there were few disappointed in the exhibition given by both teams, the final score being 2-1 in favour of the Chinese aggregation. Tung Hwa, on the whole, deserved to win, their forwards being far superior to their opponents, with the result that the bigger part of the game was played in the School territory.

Outstanding Player

The man of the game was undoubtedly "Jinx" Tivoniuk for not only was he instrumental in the breaking of many Chinese attacks, but he was ever to the fore in the attack, helping Kidby on many occasions to bring the sphere within shooting distance of the Tung Hwa goal. The P.T.H. forward line was rather disorganized yesterday, an injury sustained by England in the second half preventing him from being any danger to the Chinese, while Dobrenky was completely outclassed on the right wing. The tactics of this player, to stop the ball before shooting or passing, was one of the factors which proved to be the downfall of the P.T.H. eleven, for these moves allowed the Tung Hwa backs to recover the ball on many occasions when the situation seemed unfavourable to them.

Tung Hwa:—Zing, Chong, N. Lee, Han, Tsha, Liang, Chia, N. Z. Lee, Tai, Huang, Van.

P.T.H.:—Schneierson, Logan, Katemopoulos, Tivoniuk, Lerion, Caro, Dobrenky, Kidby, H. England, Cochran, Novgorodoff.

P.T.H. Open the Scoring

The Chinese kicked off with the sun and the P.T.H. citadel was raided by a fast attack which brought no result as Van missed the goal-posts with a strong drive from a few yards out. End to end play followed and both sides were intermittently visited, but the sterling defences kept the opposing offensives at bay. The first goal of the game came as a surprise to the Chinese spectators when they saw the Tung Hwa defence shattered in the sixth minute of the encounter. Kidby dribbled his way through and took a pot shot at the goal, the sphere rebounding from England to Cochran who gave Zing no chance with a first-timer from about fifteen yards, the leather flashing into the top of the net.

Not discouraged by the set-back, the Chinese launched several vigorous attacks and Schneierson, who played one of his best games yesterday, was called upon to negotiate several difficult shots, giving away a corner from Van, and diving at full length to stop Tai's grounder, only to see it miss the target by inches.

The Tung Hwa forwards kept up the pressure and Liang almost caught Schneierson unawares in the next minute when his drive skimmed the cross-bar, the spectators applauding Liang for the wonderful effort.

The ball was finally transferred into the Chinese territory and Novgorodoff crossed a fine shot, which, however, was wasted when Dobrenky ballooned from point blank.

Fine Saving by Schneierson

Vic Schneierson again came into the spotlight when Tai passed the leather to Van and the winger slammed in a terrific shot, the P.T.H. goalie bringing off a fine save at expense of a fruitless corner. "Vic" had another lucky escape the next moment when Chia, receiving a pass from Tai, cut the grass with a grounder that again missed the net by inches.

The equalizer came in the 23rd minute of the first half after the Chinese had persistently attacked the School goal. A free-for-all took place in the P.T.H. penalty area, culminating with Chia crossing a timely pass for Huang to run in and head the leather way out of Schneierson's reach. Exactly two minutes later, the Chinese scored the last official goal of the game when Huang placed the leather at N. Z. Lee's feet, the inside right lodging the ball into the upper right corner of the P.T.H. net for the winning point.

The Schoolboys had a fine chance to even the account in the 30th minute when Dobrenky received a pass from Kidby and advanced towards Zing. Erratic kicking, however, spoiled the chance and the ball was cleared by Chong in the nick of time, Zing being completely out of position.

Schneierson brought the crowd to their feet when he saved a certainty from Tai by diving under the latter's feet. The Chinese centre-forward was put through and beat Logan, nearing the P.T.H. goal with only Schneierson ahead. The School goalie, seeing the dangerous situation, dived under the feet of the advancing player, thus saving a certain goal, for it is known that Tai seldom misses the target once he breaks through.

Rare attacks on the Chinese goal were resumed by the P.T.H. forwards and England had the misfortune to handle the ball when well within the shooting distance. The same player lost another opportunity by attempting to walk the ball into the net. The half-time came with Kidby missing the net by inches when he was put through by Tivoniuk.

On resumption the P.T.H. goalie was harassed for several minutes, going twice to his knees. Soon after, England was hurt when the ball was kicked into his stomach, the centre-forward being practically a passenger for the rest of the game.

With England doing little to help his team-mates and Dobrenky spoiling many chances by stopping the leather instead of taking first-timers, the P.T.H. forwards found it hard to pierce the sound defence of the Chinese, where Chong and N. Lee stood like rocks, finding little difficulties in coping with the disorganized attacks.

The Disallowed Goal

The disallowed goal came five minutes before the final whistle went and arose the ire of the foreign spectators. England was standing on the same line with the Chinese backs when he received the pass from Cochran, booting the leather home with Zing well-beaten. Referee Chang pointed to the centre, but the Chinese linesman protested and the referee changed his mind, giving a free kick against the School.

The officials at the game were: Referee—L. Chang; Linesmen—K. F. Teng and N. Fadeyeff.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Jumping for It

Heads in the air as N. Z. Lee and Katemopoulos jump to head the ball. The P.T.H. player got to it first, and the leather is seen on its way to Tivoniuk, who is waiting for it on the left.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1. Marble King; 2. Plain Bee.
Also ran:—Mad Flame, Wild Wind, Dopey, Be Smart.
½ length.—Time, 19.[illegible]
Win, $21.20. Forecast 2-1 Div. $[illegible]
Place, 1st $12.50; 2nd $14.70.

2—440 yd. flat.—1. Golden Black; 2. Great Recovery.
Also ran:—Coy, Nick, Dalesan, Captain Cora, Fu Airing.
7 lengths.—Time, 26.47.
Win, $13. Forecast 6-4 Div. $151.20.
Place, 1st $10; 2nd $20.60.
Double Event 1/2 2-6 Div. $42.40.

3—440 yd. flat.—1. Radiant Scene; 2. Paddy Bird.
Also ran:—Fair Event, Radiant Sky, High Collar, Yankee Nymph.
4 lengths.—Time, 25.90.
Win, $10.10. Forecast 6-4 Div. $28.10.
Place, 1st $7.70; 2nd $10.90.
Double Event 2/3 6-6 Div. $10.80.

4—500 yd. flat.—1. Village Athlete; 2. Macordon.
Also ran:—Planet, Simple Simon, L'Ouala No, Sir Bevis.
2½ lengths.—Time, 30.50.
Win, $28. Forecast 2-4 Div. $71.30.
Place, 1st $12.30; 2nd $8.10.
Double Event 3/4 6-5 Div. $77.10.

5—500 yd. flat.—1. High Brow; 2. Master Bill.
Also ran:—Shenkoland II, Our Fortune, Juliana, Portia.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.12.
Win, $22.40. Forecast 5-2 Div. $81.20.
Place, 1st $9.30; 2nd $11.80.
Double Event 4/5 5-5 Div. $21.40.

6—500 yd. flat.—1. Reckless Mood; 2. Madam's Hope.
Also ran:—Wanstead, Reno Beacon, Shanghai Life, Wild Harmony.
1½ length.—Time, 32.29.
Win, $33.50. Forecast 4-1 Div. $156.30.
Place, 1st $14.50; 2nd $22.70.
Double Event 5/6 5-4 Div. $50.60.

7—500 yd. flat.—1. Tommy Atkins; 2. Black Opal.
Also ran:—Grand Sort, Chez Madelon, Merry Mike, King Chu Bar.
½ length.—Time, 30.68.
Win, $10.40. Forecast 5-6 Div. $36.90.
Place, 1st $7.20; 2nd $9.
Double Event 6/7 4-5 Div. $31.30.

8—500 yd. flat.—1. Captain Charming; 2. Celadon.
Also ran:—Fine Beauty, Cute Vanguard, Only Babbler, Olympia.
1 length.—Time, 30.12.
Win, $28.20. Forecast 5-1 Div. $208.70.
Place, 1st $17.80; 2nd $23.10.
Double Event 7/8 3-5 Div. $55.60.

9—500 yd. flat.—1. City Brat; 2. Rolling Dollar.
5½ lengths.—Time, 29.52.
Win, $11.40. Forecast 6-4 Div. $53.90.
Place, 1st $8; 2nd $11.30.
Double Event 8/9 5-6 Div. $94.70.

10—500 yd. flat.—1 D.H., Don't Forget and So Peaceful.
Dead heat.—Time, 29.77.
Win, D.H., $12.80 and $18.60. Forecast 1-5 and 5-1 Div. $64.40 and $91.60.
Place, 1st $17; 2nd $12.10.
Double Event 9/10 6-5 Div. $32.70 and $32.70.

11—525 yd. flat.—1. Candid Answer; 2. Cannon Flash.
A head.—Time, 30.42.
Win, $10.40. Forecast 5-3 Div. $49.10.
Place, 1st $6.70; 2nd $13.10.
Double Event 10/11 1-5 and 5-5 Div. $16.60 and $19.70.

Cash sweep:—1st dog No. 2442; 2nd dog No. 1281; 3rd dog No. 1053.
Unplaced:—1886, 744, 2009.

California Scores First Touchdown

Victor Bottari, Golden Bear halfback, goes around end to score California's first touchdown in the second quarter. A capacity crowd turned out to see University of California emerge victorious in a hard-fought battle, trimming Oregon 13-0. On Saturday Stanford's surprise eleven scored a 20-14 win over the Golden Bears at California.

Army Puts Up Great Fight Against Notre Dame

Fight Powerful Irish Almost to Standstill; Harvard, Princeton in Scoreless Tie

New York, Nov. 3.

THE bedraggled Army Mules, thumped and kicked around in three early season games, rose to great heights today against Notre Dame's mighty Ramblers, but went down to a 7-0 defeat on a first period intercepted pass.

While 78,000 cheering spectators crammed Yankee Stadium despite a drizzling rain the Cadets surprisingly enough fought the powerful Irish to a stand-still throughout most of the game.

Fullback Hank Mazur was the goat of the Army defeat. With the Irish defence pulled in close, deep in Army territory, Mazur attempted a pass from his own 20-yard line. A substitute Notre Dame back, Steve Juzwik, grabbed the ball, broke to his right side-line and pounded across the goal under a full head of steam without a hand being laid on him.

Notre Dame Captain Converts

Milt Piepul, the first backfield man to captain a Notre Dame eleven in fourteen seasons, converted the try for point, giving the Irish a 7-0 lead.

Smarting under the previous 45-0 licking administered by Cornell and the 19-0 trimming dealt out by Lafayette last week, the Army eleven came out with blood in their eyes and out-fought and out-socked the Irish. In the final quarters a terrific Cadet drive fell just short of scoring.

Undefeated Navy went down under a tremendous Pennsylvania land and air offensive which saw the Quakers chalk up 20 to Navy's big zero. A crowd of 70,000 spectators jammed Franklin Field in Philadelphia to watch the two clubs clash under a brilliant sun in their 28th meeting on the gridiron.

Pennsylvania pushed across the first touchdown in the first two minutes of the game. That hard bitten, temperamental gridiron mystic, Francis Xavier Reagan, raced across the goal from Navy's 28-yard line after six successive ground plays had advanced the ball from Penn territory deep into Navy's defence zone. Eugene Davis converted for the extra point.

Big Blond Eddie Allen, changed from the blocking berth he occupied in 1939 to the fullback slot, threw a pass in the second period from the Middies 28-yard line to Bernie Kuczynski, who scampered across the goal line from the 3-yard stripe. Davis failed to convert.

Middies Turn on the Heat

Trailing 13-0 the Navy got into the game in the third quarter when Bill Busick, flitting flotilla leader for the plebes, returned a punt 51 yards to Pennsylvania's 9-yard stripe. A penalty on Navy for roughing the kicker however nullified the brilliant dash.

Navy dominated throughout the third and fourth period but in the final canto Pennsylvania's Johnnie Welsh grabbed a deflected Middie pass and scampered 78 yards for a touchdown. Davis again converted.

The Middies turned on the heat in the final quarter and marched 43 yards before losing the ball on downs on Pennsylvania's 5-yard line.

Fifteen thousand fans at Cambridge, Mass., watched Harvard and Princeton slug it out on a muddy field to a 0-0 tie. A drizzling rain throughout most of the game held down aerial attacks, while the ground offensive generally bogged down before each club's scrappy defence.

The first quarter was purely a punting duel. In the second canto Harvard reached the Tiger's 24-yard line but pass interceptions by an alert Princeton secondary halted the drive.

The Tigers clawed their way toward pay dirt in the third quarter but an apparent touchdown drive was halted by a desperate Crimson stand on their goal line.

With one down to make four yards Princeton elected to try for a field goal. The Crimson forward wall, however, surged through the line to block the try for a three-point lead.

The Tigers again marched downfield in the fourth quarter but Harvard intercepted a short pass to end the scoring threat after Princeton had reached the Crimson 24-yard line.

Brown Beats Yale

Coach Tuss McLaughry's just mediocre Brown eleven cuffed the Yale Bulldogs at New Haven, Conn., 6-2, before a rain-drenched crowd of 3,500.

Dick Brown, who specializes in cracking front lines from his fullback post, intercepted a Yale pass in his flat zone and raced 87 yards to a touchdown. Savignano failed to convert the extra point.

The second and third quarters were indecisive with both clubs digging in around the midfield stripes. In the fourth quarter Savignano deliberately grounded the ball behind his goal line when the Brown club found themselves caught in a tight squeeze on the 1-yard line.

The play gave Yale two points but ended the threat of a Yale touchdown from a possible blocked kick or a fumble.

Bernie Bierman's Minnesota Gophers preserved their undefeated record and smashed the Conference challenge of Northwestern by steam rollering a close 13-12 win over Lynn Waldorf's Wildcats. Some 40,000 grid fans watched the Gophers narrow down the Western Conference race to Michigan and Minnesota, neither of whom have tasted defeat so far this season.

Stanford Continue Unbeaten

On the Pacific coast Stanford's surprise eleven kept their record unmarred with a 20-14 victory over the Bruins of the University of California at Los Angeles.

The Cardinals will meet the University of Washington Huskies next Saturday in the game which will probably decide the Pacific coast Conference race. Neither Washington nor Stanford has been beaten in conference play.—United Press.

Wisconsin 13, Illinois 6
Purdue 21, Iowa 6
S.M.U. 21, Texas 13
Nebraska 13, Oklahoma 0
Oregon State C. 19, California 12
Stanford 20, U.C.L.A. 14
Oregon 28, Montana 0
Dartmouth 20, Sewanee 0
Harvard 0, Princeton 0
Minnesota 13, Northwestern 12
Texas Christian 14, Baylor 12
Missouri 20, New York U. 0
Tulane 13, Clemson 0
Centenary 17, Washington 14
Oklahoma A. & M. 20, Creighton 14
Alabama 25, Kentucky 0
Cincinnati 7, Carnegie Tech 0
Texas A. & M. 17, Arkansas 0
Temple 38, Bucknell 7
V.M.I. 6, William & Mary 0
Mississippi 13, Vanderbilt 7
Tennessee 28, Louisiana State U. 0
Duke 41, Georgia Tech 7
Lafayette 25, Washington & Jefferson 0
Tulsa 7, Detroit 0
Amherst 14, Massachusetts State 0
Western Reserve 19, Boston U. 0
Duquesne 14, Marquette 0
Pennsylvania 20, Navy 0
Colgate 6, Holy Cross 0
Notre Dame 7, Army 0
Colby 20, Maine 0
Penn. State 12, South Carolina 0
Boston College 25, Manhattan 0
Brown 6, Yale 2
Michigan State 32, Kansas State 0
Georgetown 28, Syracuse 6
Fordham 14, North Carolina 0
Cornell 27, Columbia 0
Bowdoin 12, Bates 2
Ohio State 21, Indiana 6

Regional Football Results

London, Nov. 3.

Following are the results of regional football matches played yesterday:—

North

Barnsley 3, Leeds 0
Bradford City 8, York 2
Bury 2, Everton 1
Chesterfield 5, Newcastle 1
Crewe 3, Southport 3
Doncaster 0, Manchester City 4
Halifax 1, Blackburn 1
Huddersfield 3, Sheffield United 0
Lincoln 1, Hull 1
Liverpool 5, Stockport 0
Manchester United 4, Burnley 1
Oldham 2, Preston 6
Rochdale 1, Bradford 1
Sheffield W. 6, Middlesbrough 3
Tranmere 2, Chester 4
Wrexham 4, New Brighton 2

South

Aldershot 5, Brighton 1
Arsenal 2, Charlton 2
Birmingham 1, Leicester 2
Bournemouth 3, Crystal Palace 2
Brentford 2, Portsmouth 1
Bristol City 4, Swansea 1
Chelsea 2, Millwall 3
Clapton Orient 0, Queen's Park R. 2
Coventry 1, Northampton 2
Luton 1, Tottenham 1
Reading 2, Fulham 1
Southampton 4, Watford 4
Southend 3, West Ham 1
Stoke 5, Nottingham Forest 0
Walsall 1, Mansfield 3
West Bromwich 2, Notts County 3

Scottish

Albion 1, Dumbarton 0
Clyde 2, Morton 1
Falkirk 1, Airdrieonians 1
Hamilton 6, Hearts 2
Hibernian 3, Motherwell 3
Partick 1, Celtic 1
Queen's Park 0, Rangers 5.—Reuter.

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S.A.S. Girls Suffer Surprise Defeats in Hockey Series

Senior Team of S.A.S. Surprisingly Beaten 7-1 By In Uno; Junior Players Lose by 8-0

THE American School girls received a severe set-back in their competition with the Shanghai Ladies' Hockey Association on Saturday when both their first and second elevens went down to overwhelming defeats on the S.A.S. ground. In view of their fine performance by drawing with the Shanghai Ladies the previous week, the senior team of the S.A.S. produced rather a surprise when they fell victims to the In Uno by 7-1.

Meanwhile, are junior players of the School fared with even less success as they crumpled up to the visiting J.A.C. team by 8-0. The hopes of the S.A.S. of capturing the series against the S.L.H.A. is extremely remote now, especially in view of the fact that they will be losing three of their senior players who will be evacuating on the ss. Monterey. Still, the collegians can console themselves with the fact that they have met the two strongest senior teams in the competition.

The In Uno team, league champions of last season showed their prowess in no mean manner for they scored their impressive triumph with only 10 players on the field. By the time the interval had arrived, they had already jumped in front by 4-0.

With the winners playing well in both the attacking and defending departments of the game, there was little that the S.A.S. girls could do. The In Uno attack was especially formidable with Irene Ohrnberger being a forceful spearhead of the forwards while excellent support was rendered by the inside forwards, Lucy Knoch and Milly Mack, while the speed of the wings, Sarah Ahmed and Joan Picozzi, wreaked havoc with the S.A.S. defence.

Two players, however, was responsible for the In Uno's bag of goals when Miss Ohrnberger found her mark five times while Miss Ahmed cut in twice to score other two in In Uno points.

The only goal recorded by the losers came off the stick of Dorothy Campbell, who managed to send the ball between the goal-posts in a scrimmage in front of the visitors' goal. One of the outstanding features of the S.A.S. game was the stout defence put up by Dorothea Dunlap, who, with a little more support, could probably have broken up several of the In Uno combinations.

Tie for First in Soviet Chess Championship

After a month of intense struggle the Championship Tournament of the U.S.S.R. has ended. It was a stern battle from beginning to end but the claimants for the first four places in the concluding days of the tournament were Bondarevsky, Smyslov, Lilienthal and Boleslavsky, and these four in fact were the chief contenders for the championship. The results, as is known, were as follows:—first and second places shared by Bondarevsky and Lilienthal, third was Smyslov, fourth was Keres; fifth and sixth places shared by Boleslavsky and Botvinnik.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Britain's Principles: And Their Cost

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS".

SIR,—In view of the sinkings of British and Allied shipping during last week, the following extract from a speech made by Mr. Lees-Smith leader of the Labour Party, in the House of Commons last August is pertinent:—

As the Prime Minister has pointed out, the ports of France are now at the disposal of Germany. Brest and others lie to the west of Plymouth, and we cannot meet the submarines from those ports as they go out.

They can go out to the west of the Irish Coast where, I imagine, most of these sinkings must be taking place. I think it is worth while pointing out to neutral nations what we are paying for our principles. Why cannot we deal with those sinkings off the Coast of Ireland? Because we cannot use the territorial waters of Southern Ireland.

The ports of Southern Ireland were handed over by us just a little time before the war. If we could use, say, Berehaven not only for our ships but for our patrolling flying-boats, I believe those sinkings would be reduced to so small a figure that they would cease to be a major problem at all. I think the world should realize what we are paying for our principles.

There is no doubt of what Herr Hitler would do under those conditions, and the world can now see the spectacle of this country watching every month scores of ocean-merchant ships being sunk and thousands of British seamen being drowned, because the Navy cannot use ports within our own Commonwealth, the ports of Ireland, which but for the Navy would be where Belgium, Holland and Denmark are now.

A. H. A.

Shanghai, Nov. 1.

The Mass: Where Do All Roads Lead?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The point made by ANOTHER CATHOLIC and those who think with him does not seem to be one that need be "carefully avoided" by those who think differently. Could it not be suggested that it was natural that those followers who took Christ's word literally should leave Him, while those who had a better understanding of His mind should remain.

The penultimate paragraph of ANOTHER CATHOLIC's latter asserts that faith is a gift of God which can be withheld by the giver, but the last one that the living truth exists for the seeking. Does he suggest that we should all seek for ourselves? And if so, shall we find that all roads lead to Rome?

ANTI-BIGOTRY

Shanghai, Nov. 3.

Bus, Tram Strike: Season Ticket Refund

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It has been over a month since the Bus and Tram strikes have been settled, but to date season-ticket holders have not been advised whether or not they are entitled to any refund for the period of the strike.

The issuanee of a season-ticket renders the utility company under obligation to provide transportation for the full month; and, if season-ticket holders are not fully serviced, they should be compensated.

I understand that the French Tramways have made a refund, and I hope that Settlement's Bus and Tram companies will follow their example.

RANK AND FILE.

Shanghai, Nov. 2.

"Die Masken Fallen": Authors' Reply

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the letter of M. SPEELMAN, Chairman of the Committee for Assistance of Shanghai Jewish Refugees, published in yesterday's issue of the N.C.D.N., we like to declare that so far as we are informed none of the Committee's members has ever read our play "Die Masken fallen". We are astonished, indeed, that an organization responsible for weal and woe of so many thousands of people is attacking a play which its leaders cannot know, and the only purpose of which is to do service to the understanding between men and races.

MARK SIEGELBERG
HANS WIENER.

Shanghai, Nov. 3.

U.S. Army to Have Parachute Squads

Washington, Nov. 2.

The United States Army will have "suicide squads" of parachute troops, it was announced by the War Secretary, Colonel Henry Stimson, yesterday. He said the first such unit, which will be about 500 strong, will be stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Although Colonel Stimson referred to the troops as "suicide squads" it was not revealed whether they will receive extra compensation for their work.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF NOVEMBER 4, 1870

We learn that the Lismore went on the wreck of a junk, and not on that of the Hellespont, and that she has not yet been got off. Our remark that such obstructions should not be left in the way of vessels by the harbour authorities, we may apply to both the Hellespont and the junk.; and had not the Lismore been built in compartments, it is more than probable she would have become an additional obstacle to the navigation of the river.

MEMBERS of the Provincial Political Councils who have been elected members of the Peoples Political Council may not retain a post in the former, it was announced in a meeting of the Central Koumintang held in Chungking on Monday, states the "Shun Pao." A circular order has been issued by the Executive Yuan notifying persons belonging to the society of this decision. They however have the option of either retaining their old post or assuming the new one.

Sir Oliver Lodge's Secret Message

Locked Up Eight Years Ago By the Psychical Research Society

Mr. W. H. Salter, secretary of the Society for Psychical Research, told the "Daily Mail" recently about the secret message which Sir Oliver Lodge, the great scientist and spiritualist, deposited with the society eight years ago.

"Now that Sir Oliver is dead," he said, "there is no living person who has read the message. The test would lose its value if the message ceased to be absolutely secret."

Since Sir Oliver died, at the age of 89, spiritualistic mediums in this country and the United States have been waiting in the hope that the scientist will send a message from "the other side."

They hope that he will tell some one what was in the message he left so that it can be opened and the genuineness of his message be proved.

The message Sir Oliver wrote—"It is only a little thing," he said at the time, "but after my death it will prove that I still live"—has remained locked away in the offices of the Society for Psychical Research since 1932, when he deposited it there inside a series of different-sized sealed envelopes.

"Never Seen It"

"Nobody has ever taken out the bundle of envelopes to look at," said Mr. Salter. "I myself have never seen the bundle, and Sir Oliver never once mentioned the subject in his conversations with me.

"Many people have deposited messages with us which they hope to repeat from 'the other side.'"

"Naturally they are all locked away at once and never brought out again until somebody claims to have received a repetition of them. Sir Oliver's message will remain locked away until the time comes for it to be opened by the council. That step will not be taken until we hear from someone in whom complete trust can be placed. It is possible, of course, that a member of Sir Oliver's own family may be told what the message is."

New Money Regulations In India, Burma

New Delhi, Nov. 2.

The Government of India yesterday prohibited taking or sending from India or Burma of money exceeding an amount which may be specified by the Reserve Bank of India or any person authorized by the Reserve Bank.—Reuter.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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12.00 Dance Music
12.45 News Bulletin in English
1.00 Light Music
1.30 News Bulletin in German
2.00 Czechoslovak News Bulletin
2.30 Dance Music.
3.00 Woman and Home. Mrs. Lester Arnold's weekly commentary
4.00 Light Music
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect
6.00 Polish Programme
6.30 Hindustani Programme
7.00 French Programme
7.45 News Bulletin in English
8.00 England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales—2. Another programme of songs and music of the British Isles
9.00 "Variety Time by Big Ching"
9.30 Topical Talk. "Hyde Park Corner"
9.45 Songs of the Sailing Ship Days
10.00 Dance Music
10.30 Russian Programme
11.00 German Programme
11.30-12 Dance Music

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4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect)
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Chinese (Mandarin)
6.50-7.20 Light music
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11 Concert:

Dvorak

Quartet in F major op. 96; Scherzo Capriccioso; Slavonic Dances; Humoreske; Symphony No. 5 in E minor "The New World."

8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière:

I.—At the ven of the presidential elections in U.S.A. Personal Souvenirs.

II.—In Nice, where 25 horse-carriages can be seen in the streets, there are no more women in shorts, no more butter nor fresh bread, and no Casino.

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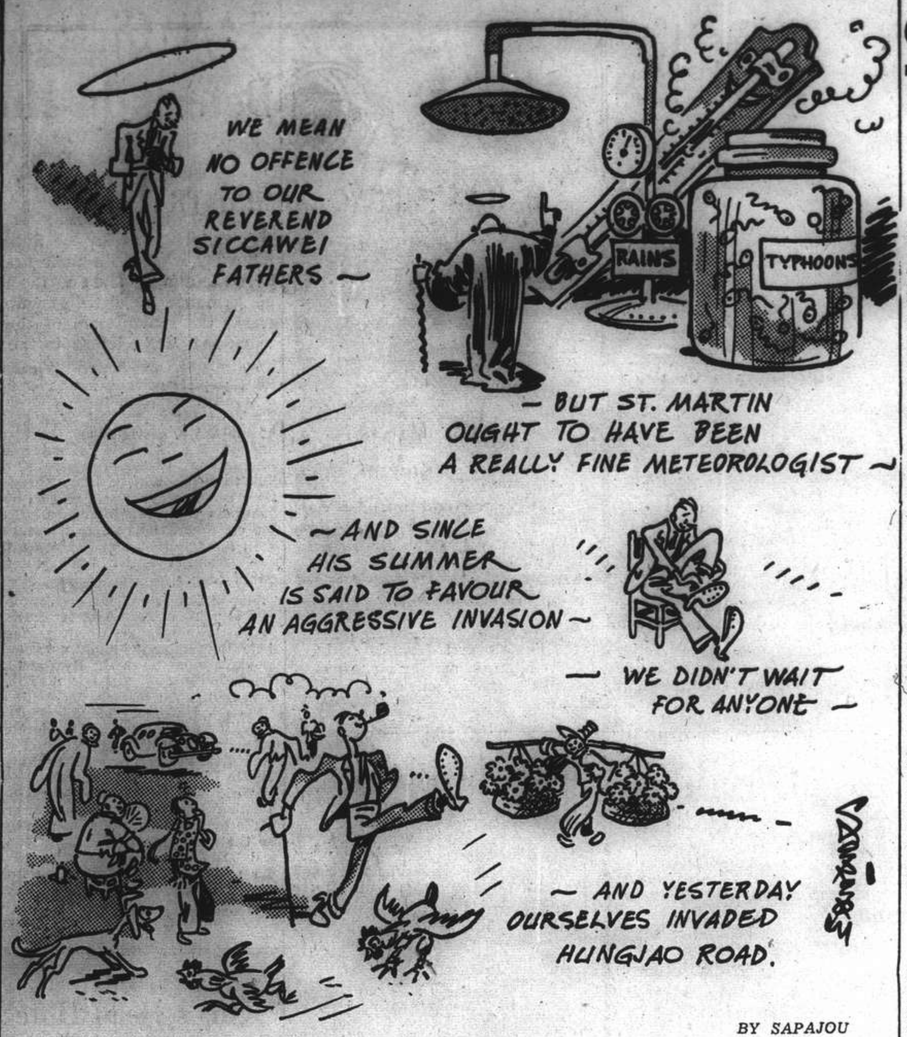

St. Martin's Summer

The Drama of the Mass

Radio Address Given by Rev. J. J. Magner, S.J., On Sunday in the Catholic Hour Series

ISN'T it rather foolish to arrive at the theatre when a play is already half finished? The better the play, the more eager people are to see it in its entirety. The Mass is not merely a drama, but the greatest drama of all time, a drama of an extraordinary type, because in it the people are not meant to be mere spectators but, together with the priest, to play the role of actors.

The priest begins the Mass at the foot of the altar with the Psalm: "Judge me, O God," in which the Royal Psalmist sighed after the temple and the altar of God. In this prayer, the priest prays to God to help him approach the altar worthily. In the early ages of the Church the people alternated with the priest in reciting this prayer. Today it is the altar boy who responds in the name of the people. Indeed throughout the whole Mass it is the priest and the people who together are participating in the sacrifice.

Service of the Mass

Proceeding to the right hand, or epistle side, of the altar, the priest next reads from the Missal the 'Introit' or entering prayer. This prayer is taken from the Psalms and Prophecies and serves as an introduction to the feast of the day. Then returning to the center of the altar he recites with the servers and the people the Kyrie Eleison, the plea for mercy. Afterwards the priest recites the 'Gloria in Excelsis', a hymn of praise to God, as though already inspired by the consciouness of God's mercy. Turning then towards the people he says 'Oremus' or 'let us pray'. The prayer or prayers which priest and congregation now say are called 'Collects' because they are prayers for the collected congregation.

The Collects are followed by the Epistle, usually taken from one of the letters of the Apostles. The actual letters of the Apostles were read to the people at Mass in the early Church to instruct them, and it has precisely the same purpose today. The Epistle is followed by the Gradual, so called because originally it was sung on the step leading to the pulpit. When the Missal has been carried by the server to the left hand, or Gospel side, of the altar the priest, after having asked God to help him read the Word of God worthily, reads the portion of the Holy Gospel appointed for that particular Mass. The Gospel concluded, the Nicene Creed is then recited. This is a summation of the teachings of the Church, and our recitation of it is in the nature of a seal upon the instructions which we have just received in the reading of the Epistle and the Gospel. And with the recitation of the Creed, we come to the end of the first act of the drama of the Mass. This act or part of the Mass is generally known as the Mass of the Catechumens, because in early Christian times the Catechumens were permitted to assist only at this part of the Mass and had to leave the Church before the first of the three principal parts of the Mass began.

Sacrificial Service

The real sarificial service is divided into three distinct parts: the Offertory, the Consecration and the Communion. The Offertory is the part in which the bread and wine necessary for the Sacrifice are dedicated and offered to God. After this preparation for the supreme sacrifice is completed, the priest turns to the people and says: "Pray, brethren, that my sacrifice and YOURS may be made acceptable to God, the Father Almighty". Thus once again is emphasized the inspiring truth that "my sacrifice and yours" includes not only the sacrifice of the Divine Victim but also the sacrifice of those human co-victims for whom the noblest privilege in life is, by the daily sacrifice of their lives, to assist in the co-redemption of the world.

The silent prayer which follows, called the 'Secret', is one both of oblation and petition, and the faithful make this petition of the priest their own. In the 'Preface' the priest gives thanks to God the Father, in the words that introduce the third act of the drama, the sacrificial action proper.

Consecration

The priest now enters upon the Canon of the Consecration, an invariable formula of prayers which precedes, accompanies and follows the sacrificial act of Consecration. After praying for the Church and all living Catholics, the priest prays that God will accept the sacrifice being offered, and proceeds to consecrate the bread and wine even as Christ did at the institution of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

The first words of the Consecration bring Christ, really living, upon the altar. The next words, spoken over the chalice, mystically crucify Christ again, though really the whole rite of consecration is truly sacrificial. It is our sacrifice—the sacrifice of every living Catholic the world over.

The prayers which follow the consecration include petitions to God and the Saints as well as a special remembrance of the dead and reach their climax in the prayer that Christ Himself instituted, the Our Father. We are now in the fourth and last act of the drama, the Communion, or God's return gift to us. It is this that Christ Himself intended when He said of His Body: "Take ye and eat," and of His Blood: "Drink ye all of this."

Prayers

The prayers which follow the Communion serve as a sort of epilogue to the great drama of the Mass. It consists in thanksgiving to God for the gift of Communion. This will give some indication that the Mass is not a mere mysterious mumbling of a priest at an altar surrounded by a congregation which is present out of obligation and all unconscious of what is going on before their eyes. The essence of the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ implies and demands a corporateness of action. And the greatest act of corporate worship is the Mass.

St. Peter greets the citizens of the whole Christian world as members of a royal priesthood. Hence Catholics will continue to offer, together with Christ, the Eternal Priest, His life and death to His eternal Father until His sacrifice ends with His coming in the clouds of glory to judge the living and the dead.

Sacrifice of Christ

It was never Christ's intention that His sacrifice, without which no man could be saved, was to do away with the necessity of sacrifice on the part of all men. God has given us the opportunity to fill that necessity and to meet that obligation by making it possible for us to participate in the Sacrifice of Christ. Hence the Mass is no mere memorial of Calvary or a kind of imitation of the Last Supper. The Mass, just as the death of Christ on the Cross, is the sacrifice of the Body of Christ! But there is this difference: in the Mass He is no longer the sole Priest nor the sole Victim. In a very real sense all the members of His Mystical Body co-operate with Christ in the Mass so that His sacrifice and ours are one in a cerain sense.

As Head of the Mystical Body He calls others to Himself, calls the millions of baptized men and women who have been incorporated into Him by Baptism and asks them to give Him their human natures in love, that He continue His Redemptive Priesthood by and through them, so that not only He in His own human nature, but He in ours, may offer us anew to His Heavenly Father in an unending act of Priestly Sacrifice.

The Liturgy

The liturgy of the Church brings out very beautifully the extension of Calvary to all the members of the Mystical Body. What are our sorrows and tears, our mortifications and our promises in themselves? Suffering in itself is valueless. But when we unite them to our Lord so that they are made a part of the infinite merit of Calvary when we offer them to our Lord so that they are His, and His name is stamped on them, then they become precious because they are part of the very Sacrifice of Christ.

The Christian neither toils, nor struggles, nor worships alone: Christianity is a living and dying and triumphing in full fellowship with Christ and all other Christians. "It is now no longer I that live, it is Christ that liveth in me." (Gal. 2/20).

Today in some places where the liturgical movement has gained sufficient momentum, the offertory procession is being brought back into use, with the very idea in view to bring before the people the fact that at Mass they are not mere spectators of a drama in which they have no active part, but that they, as members of the Mystical Body, offer to God the Sacrifice of the Altar which is the Mass. This is an overwhelming truth.

If all those who go to Mass Sunday after Sunday and even day after day, realized this great truth what a difference it would make in their lives, in their private lives and more especially in the life of the communities of which they are members. Then members of families, seeking what they here have in common, would forget their trivial bickerings; employers and employees would soon forget their so-called 'class conflict,' those of different nationalities would come to realize that there is only one great human family.

THE appointment of Dr. P. W. Kuo as Administrative Vice-Minister of Finance to replace Mr. Hsu Kan was announced by the Executive Yuan at its 488th regular meeting held in Chungking on Tuesday says the "Chinese American Daily News." Dr. Kuo is a well-known figure in local Chinese and foreign circles, and was Director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry in Shanghai prior to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. Mr. Hsu Kan was re-appointed, by the Executive Yuan, Political Vice-Minister of Finance.

German Air Tactics

Unsuccessful Attempts To Wear Down Fighter Squadrons of R. A. F.

The Germans announced that they sent over 500 machines in a raid recently, writes the "Manchester Guardian" but they probably underestimated for propaganda purposes, and 600 may be put down as the fair total for the whole country, including both day and night raids. Of these 99 were shot down, 21 by the A. A. guns and the rest by the fighters.

There have been larger numbers of enemy aircraft over the country in one day before, but this raid was largely concentrated on London and therefore seemed particularly notable. The raids were not confined to the London area but included also attacks on a number of our aerodromes. Berlin has announced that this raid was definitely a retaliation for our attacks on Berlin.

Our authorities take the view that in some respects this was a diversion from the regular policy of the Germans, which clearly is to try and wear out our fighter force. As the Luftwaffe still has greater numbers than the R.A.F. has yet mustered, the former can afford to incur heavy casualties. Still the attack on London by day did cause a lot of activity to our fighters.

It seems likely that in daylight raids the number of bombers which the enemy can send over is limited by the number of fighters which he can send as escorts. It is believed that his fighters have never been so numerous as his bombers. This, of course, does not apply to the night raiding, when the bombers are not escorted by fighters.

The Nazi Night Flying

It appears that there are still only a certain number of German pilots who have been trained in night flying, and therefore they cannot turn over whole squadrons for night work as we are able to do. We have also found out from prisoners that some of the German fighter pilots have accompanied raids on several successive days, which also indicates a certain shortage of fighters. We have also discovered that certain squadrons which were in Norway have been moved to France.

By night the navigation of the German bombers is still more than indifferent. So long as they can work on their radio beacons they seem quite happy, but when, for any reason, the beacons shut down, possibly because British bombers are in their neighbourhood, the German navigators seem utterly lost and wander about the country in a purposeless manner.

Beyond the Searchlights

It has been estimated that 70 bombers came over London one day recently, while 30 more were identified near the coast. Both A.A. guns and fighter aircraft were in action in the London area, but for the most part the raiders kept so high that the searchlights could not reach them.

Unless the beams can illuminate a raider there is nothing for the A.A. guns to fire at, while it is almost impossible for a fighter pilot to spot a slim bomber in the darkness when both are moving at something like 250 m.p.h. and with the pilot's eyesight somewhat dimmed by the glass of his windscreen. It is not considered good tactics to fire A.A. guns unless a target is in view, for the shell fragments have to come down and are a real danger to A. R. P. workers.

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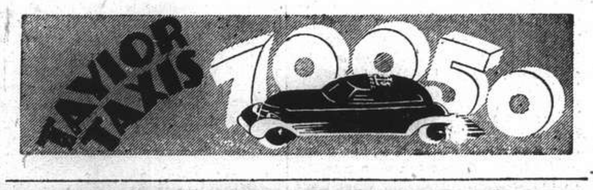

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

NO MYSTIFICATION

When Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, claims that he is utterly at a loss to make out what possibility has caused the United States' Government to suggest that Americans living in the Far East should evacuate he appears to be contributing to that mass of muddled thinking which has been noticeable in this part of the world for some time past. The entry of Japan into an open alliance with the Axis Powers, and the engagements then entered into by the Japanese Government were as clearly levelled against the United States as they were against Great Britain, creating a possibility against which Washington is taking precautions in exactly the same manner as Japan is doing with regard to the evacuation of Japanese from Great Britain. Mr. Matsuoka is probably correct when he states that the situation in the Far East has not changed whatsoever since the three power pact was concluded, but it is also correct to point out that that particular development brought about a definite deterioration in an already unfortunate state of affairs.

The type of thinking evidenced by Mr. Matsuoka's remarks widely prevails in Japan, as witness the despatch from this journal's special correspondent in that country reporting the views of certain Japanese commentators on recent developments. When a writer to the "Yomiuri" states "To speak quite frankly, it is quite obvious to us that the Americans burn with jealousy over the fact that Japan has risen to be such a strong Power in the Pacific" it clearly shows that he also fails to understand the position, or, if he does understand it, is misleading his readers. A despatch from Washington appearing in another column clearly puts forward the American view. It states that the American Secretary of State has devoted his efforts to the restoration of legal and orderly methods in solving the problems of the Pacific area. The United States have even indicated their willingness to agree to changes in existing treaties in the light of changed conditions, provided such changes were made legally and peacefully. It is pointed out that it is Japan which has violated the Nine Power Treaty and other international agreements, and she also who denounced the naval agreement which limited certain categories of the world's largest navies and restricted fortifications in American possessions in the Far East. Japan cannot now complain if the United States take measures which the naval limitation agreement, if still in force, would have prohibited, and which even now are necessitated only because of Japan's own actions.

The remark by the "Yomiuri's" contributor, when dealing with the introduction of conscription in the United States, that it takes three or four years to make a sailor, and that vessels without crews are but ghost ships, is true enough, but what he apparently fails to understand is that in taking the action it has, Washington is moved by the long view of the present situation, whereas Japan has been more than a little shortsighted by so openly siding with the Axis Powers. It is clearly indicative of political myopia for Japanese extremists to allege that the United States are threatening the peace of the Far East, for that is wholly inconsistent with the facts. The realities of the Far Eastern situation are bound up inextricably with the fact that nine Powers signed an agreement to respect China's sovereignty and refrain from seizing discriminatory privileges in China. One of those Powers was Japan, and it is the American contention, and a truthful one at that, that, despite this pledge, Japan has overrun vast areas of Chinese territory, and, when able, usurped exclusive or discriminatory privileges in the course of which legitimate and honourably acquired interests of other Powers including the United States have been most seriously damaged.

That is the sole issue between the United States and Japan, and it was inevitable,—despite the long suffering patience of Washington,—that the time would come when the American Government would find it necessary to employ economic and political pressure to protect those interests. The initiative as to whether the situation is to become worse or not rests solely with Japan, and so does also the responsibility. There does not exist even now any problem between the Japanese and the third party Powers interested in China which could not be settled without resort to war. That would require on the part of Japan full recognition of the rights of other countries vis-à-vis of the Far East in general, and China in particular.

TURKEY AND BALKANS

Without being in any way provocative, President Inonu, speaking before the Turkish National Assembly, gave a clear exposition of Turkey's policy with regard to the European war, and one which will be heartily welcomed by Great Britain. From the point of view of the latter it is distinctly encouraging. Turkey was studying the situation created by the Italian invasion of Greece with her British Ally, and all aspects were being considered, and while the President left open the question of what Turkey would do, he did not say that it would not act. His reference to the "unbreakable bonds of alliance with Britain", coming at such a time as this, demonstrates to the Axis Powers the strength of the bonds uniting the two countries, and clearly indicates the intention of Turkey loyally to carry out her commitments. That President Inonu should have done this at a time when the Axis Powers were getting nearer to the Turkish borders is in itself highly significant, for it emphasises interest in the Italo-Greek conflict as the entrance of the war into a zone the security and tranquillity of which are of primary importance to Turkey.

That warning may be taken as indicating that, should Bulgaria be prevailed upon by the Axis Powers to enter the fight against Greece, and there is little doubt they will endeavour to do so, if the Italians are shown unable to deal with Greece singlehanded, Turkey will be drawn into the struggle. Apart from that it is the desire of the Turkish Government to keep the country out of the war. Should it be forced to participate the responsibility will be clearly that of the Axis Powers. Meanwhile President Ineunu's insistence upon complete Turkish neutrality permitting none of the belligerents to make use of Turkish territory, seas or air so long as she is not drawn into the struggle should serve to allay Russian anxiety as to whether Britain would be allowed to establish air bases on Turkish soil, and may consequently be expected to have an all-round reassuring effect.

In the meantime the Italian invasion of Greece does not appear to be proceeding with the rapidity which was expected. Reports from both Greece and Italy as well as from Yugoslavia conflict greatly, and while the Greeks claim to be making headway into Albania, Italy alleges that her forces are converging on Janina, and making some progress in the direction of Florina. That they are not moving faster is alleged to be due to weather conditions, though it is apparent from the reports that the Greek troops already on the spot are putting up a gallant and effective resistance, while reinforcements are swiftly going forward to the scene of action. It is particularly gratifying to learn that British troops have landed on the Grecian islands, and that any Italian attempt to seize them first has consequently been foiled. They will undoubtedly be quickly organized as air and naval bases from which the southern end of Italy can be attacked, while additional air protection for Greece can also be supplied from the same places. A British military liaison mission has already commenced working with the Greek authorities, and the British have shown the readiness and determination to give the Greeks every possible assistance in the shortest space of time.

The Yugoslav plea for the continued observance of her neutrality may prove in the long run to have fallen on deaf ears. Mussolini, it is well known, has for long had designs upon that country, while in Austria there are German forces which are equally as threatening. It may very well prove to be the case that, should the Italians find it difficult to make headway into Greece across the Albanian border, they will demand passage through Yugoslavia. Should she endeavour to vindicate her neutrality by refusing it, the probability is that Italy would march through the country anyhow, and should resistance be offered Germany would undoubtedly come to the help of her ally, in which event Yugoslavia would be faced with the choice of resisting, or giving way. Militarily speaking, though she has a strong army, her position is not good, and if, before the end of the war, she also suffers the ordeal of partition between the two Axis Powers, she also will have to be content with the knowledge that freedom will only be regained when Britain gains the victroy she is determined to.

News Must Be Got

The manner in which newspapermen are standing up to their jobs in London despite the enemy bombing is best described by the adventures of the London office of the Associated Press, situated in Tudor Street a thoroughfare between Fleet Street and the Embankment, where the offices of "The Observer" are also situated. On September 25 the Associated Press was temporarily bombed out of its offices. None on the staff was injured and within ten minutes a new office was established in an adjacent newspaper plant. Three-and-a-half hours later they were back in their old building although a fire started by a broken gas main was still smouldering. The night editor was filing despatches on the second floor when a German bomb exploded directly before the front door, blasting a 33ft. crater, shattering windows and causing a big fire. Quick as the firemen were on the job, the newsmen were quicker getting into temporary new premises and reestablishing contact with the censor over the telephone. "In ten minutes flat 'AP. London' was operating at almost the same speed as if our teleprinter system in Tudor Street were still operating." The new office proved unsuitable for mechanical reasons and AP. went back to its damaged premises and carried on. In Berlin newspapermen suffer inconvenience from British raiders, several members of the United Press there having narrow escapes. The Bureau manager had just left his garage when a piece of shrapnel crashed through its roof, another member of the staff was driven from a window by a spray of machine-gun fire, while others had equally narrow escapes. But to the journalists of today it is all part of the job. The news has to be obtained, no matter the risk and newspapers have to be published no matter the obstacles. That is the tradition of the profession and correspondents in the various theatres of war are proving true to it.

An Ersatz Mecca

The Italians have aroused the indignation of the Arabs by attempting to arrange, in place of the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, one to the Muslim tomb near Harrar in Abyssinia, claiming that the British are preventing a pilgrimage to Mecca this year. That is, of course untrue, and it is important to note that though Italy claims to be in command of the Red Sea,—in exactly the same manner in which she alleges that she is in control of the Mediterranean,—Great Britain is not only not preventing the pilgrimage, but is providing it with a convoy. The Italians have never been particularly well liked by the Muslim world, and this latest display of clumsiness will do them no good whatever, for the pilgrimage to Mecca to which so many devout Muslims look forward at one time or other of their lives is an institution specifically provided for by the Koran which lays it down that pilgrimages may be made to no other place. Purged of elements obviously heathen the Ka'aba has become the holiest spot through the whole world of Muslims, the pilgrimage the most sacred ritual observance, and the Italian attempt to provide a substitute would at no time be likely to succeed, though doubtless they would like to set up an opposition place for the money which the pilgrims bring with them. To endeavour to set up a new spot to take the place of the great holy city of Islam would defeat even the technique of a Hitler, and the pale shadow, which is Mussolini, is not at all likely to be able to perform what his master would be reluctant to attempt.

STRAY NOTES

Nov. 1.—Laid up in hospital for two weeks, my news of the bird world has been purely oral—except on one occasion when three Harrier-Buzzards got mixed up in a fight and one crashed into the mosquito wire outside my window (all of which was very bad for my blood pressure); but I read many books, biographies, essays and suchlike, and it is remarkable how often natural history subjects turn up in such literature. In a review I find a man stating, "Having no language, a bird has no power to abstract—no self, no past or future, or any other concept . . . the past is received as present and lived as present . . . ": this is all too clever for me to understand, but I next found in the biography of a great musician that he thought birds should be placed next to human beings in the scale of culture, because they cultivate for their own sakes the arts of decoration, dancing and music! This is true to the extent that birds decorate their nests (the Bower bird also decorates its playground almost daily with shells and fresh flowers); many birds' courting display consists of a kind of dance (the Lyre-bird—unfortunate name—gives wonderful dancing performances in the forest, with or without an audience); the majority of birds sing for the pleasure of their kind (or as a boast of power). In the autobiography of a doctor I read fish stories which I dare not repeat; I read about a table which crashed under a thanksgiving dinner because termites had eaten away the legs leaving only a shell of varnish; about a ship which was so full of cockroaches that no chiropodist could have made his living on it . . . passengers afflicted by corns would find them neatly removed by the morning; about wonderful animals in Australia including one "taken on faith"—the Yahoo, whose feet point backwards so that when running from you it seems to run towards you (or vice versa): this reminded me of that other auto-biographical doctor who watched the swallows throwing their young out of the nest to teach them to fly and retrieving them with their bills if they fell. But I never did think much of doctors as observers . . . especially when they keep me in bed for two weeks.—S.S.W.

"DICTATOR ROOSEVELT"

Editorial Argument in St. Louis

The St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" condemned President Roosevelt's sale of 50 over-age destroyers editorially and then purchased full pages in the "New York Times" and Washington "Star" for the purpose of advertising its views. Appended is the St. Louis "Star-Times" reply, which it also advertised in the same journals:

"Not since the Louisiana Purchase," said President Roosevelt in announcing the acquisition of the Canada-to-South America string of naval and air bases from Great Britain, "has there been an action so important in the reinforcement of national defence." To that the "Star-Times" would add: Not since the frenzied denunciations with which the political enemies of Thomas Jefferson greeted his acquisition of Louisiana territory has there been anything to match the fanatical diatribe, bred of mingled hate and fear, with which the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" greeted the action of President Roosevelt.

St. Louisans, once astonished, still perplexed, are neither surprised nor alarmed at the "Post-Dispatch's" efforts to win the Pulitzer Prize for appeasement. The prize is safe; there are no real competitors. What other newspaper tore up its already printed Tuesday editorial page in order to publish, in its third edition, a screaming two columns of intemperance headed, "Dictator Roosevelt Commits an Act of War?" What other newspaper declared editorially, without waiting for the 5,000-word opinion of Attorney General Jackson to come in over the wires, that Jackson's opinion was "legal trickery" conjured up by a "yes-man" to cover a deal "in violation of American law"?

Against the word of Admiral Stark, which furnished part of the legal basis for the President's action, we have the cry of the "Post-Dispatch" that the President, "undeterred by law or the most primitive form of common sense, is turning over to a warring power about one-seventh of the United States Navy." If these 50 over-age destroyers represent one-seventh of the United States Navy, what protest did the "Post-Dispatch" make in 1930, when destroyers of exactly the same type and age were sold for scrap iron at a top price of $6,800 apiece, and eight others were sent to the bottom of the sea as naval targets?

"What good will these leases be," the "Post-Dispatch" asks, "if Hitler should acquire title to these islands by right of conquest?" There you have the whipped dog attitude that would reduce the United States to the status of Denmark, without Denmark's cruel necessity. When Hitler acquires Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Bahamas by conquest or by negotiation, the United States will be at war with Hitler in 24 hours, or will be his vassal in as many weeks. Now the very thing that makes the "Post-Dispatch" shake with fear is what stirred Roosevelt to action. Enough, however, of these citations, which show the distempered, rash, and hasty nature of the "Post-Dispatch's" attack on the President.

Making Record of Ignominy

If the "Post-Dispatch" has no competitors today, in making a record of ignominy which should last for 100 years, it had its counterpart when Thomas Jefferson, without consulting Congress, bought the western half of the United States. The "Post-Dispatch" of that day was the "Columbian Centinel" of Boston, and its conduct is described in five words by Claude Bowers in "Jefferson in Power": "The "Columbian Centinel" went mad."

Thomas Jefferson was a dictator! He had secretly bought Louisana during a recess of Congress. And the price, $15,000,000! Even as the "Post-Dispatch" cries out that "of all the sucker real estate deals in history, this is the worst, and the President of the United States is the sucker," so did the "Columbian Centinel," the Pulitzer Prize-Winner of 1803, declare that Jefferson had given away "nearly all of the gold and silver in the United States"—and, for what? "Wild land!" Land of which "we do not want a foot." Jefferson, it moaned, "had run in debt for Mississippi moonshine $15,000,000." In these actual words, readable now in mocking laughter, but fraught then with the gravest danger to America, did the opponents of Jefferson greet his greatest stroke of statecraft.

There were appeasers in 1803, appeasers who said it was better to let Louisiana be handed from nation to nation in dictator-ridden Europe. "Had Jefferson waited five days," said the Boston counterpart of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," "England would have taken Louisiana and relieved us of it." What incredible blindness, then and now! Speed and decision were demanded of Jefferson, to protect and build the United States by securing from Napoleon what Napoleon could not hold against England. Speed and decision were required of Franklin D. Roosevelt to secure and build the United States by securing from England what England might not be able to hold against Hitler.

Unneutral? Of course, it is unneutral in a world where neutrality has become Hitler's jest and Holland's grave. What kind of a world does the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" think it is living in? It accuses the President, among all his other alleged crimes, of acting "in violation of The Hague Covenant of 1907." Where is the original of that covenant? What Nazi storm trooper's boots are kicking it about, in the shambles of war that has swept over the temple of international peace? The first Nazi bomb that fell on The Hague tore that covenant into a thousand shreds. Loud will be the laughter of Goering and Goebbels and other Nazis when they read this part of the "Post-Dispatch's" editorial, translated, as it will be, in the "Voelkische Beobachter." But it will be hollow laughter, for they know now that they misjudged America.

IN PARENTHESIS

Of All Things

The Nazis are annoyed at the refusal of the British to succumb to bombardment. Hitler may lose patience and pass a law abolishing the English Channel.

The R.A.F. continues its fierce attacks upon Germany and her seaports. Unfortunately, we have no evidence that they have ever hit Marshal Goering or any portion thereof.

All signs indicate that France is about to be taken into the Axis. The Spanish are entitled to partnership because of their totalitarian ideology and light eating.

G.O.P. leaders discount the latest Gallup poll, which indicates a Roosevelt victory. Those cases were counted before Willkie revealed that F.D.R. was the cause of the European war.

Democratic Party literature glosses over the fact that Roosevelt has already had two terms, and the Republicans are being coy about Willkie's record as a New York utilities lawyer. Everyone's doing his best to keep this thing clean.

Attention is called to a Nazi-minded group of peace-lovers called the Paul Revere Sentinels. They knock on doors and tell the country folk to stay in bed.

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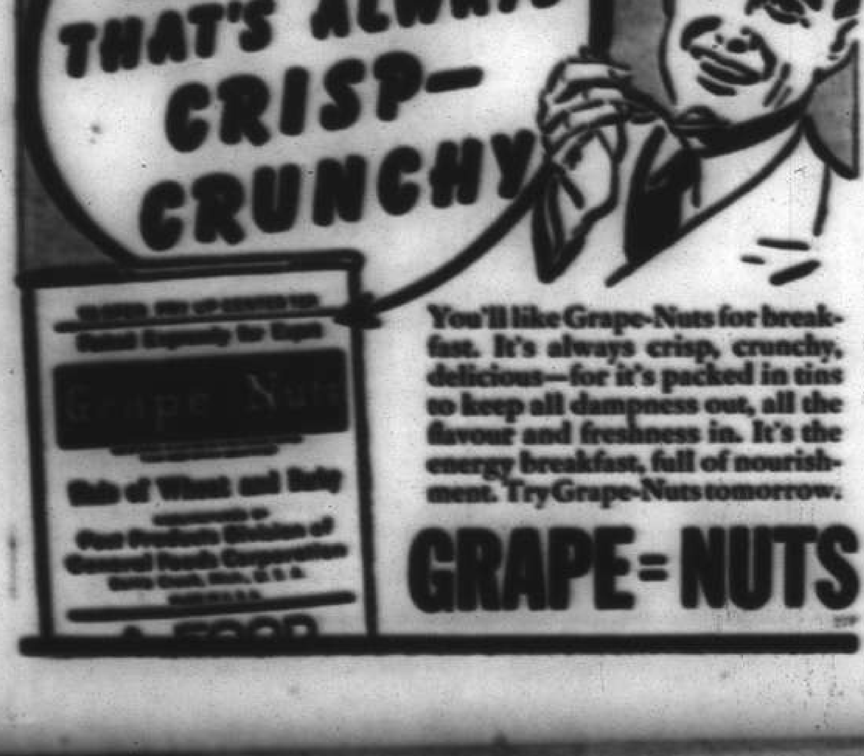

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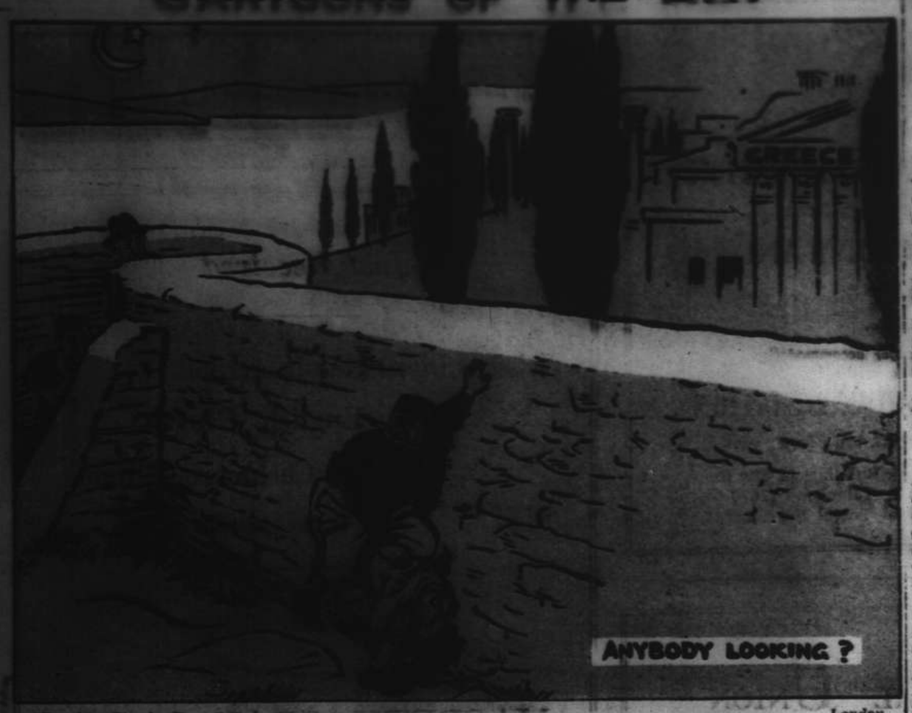
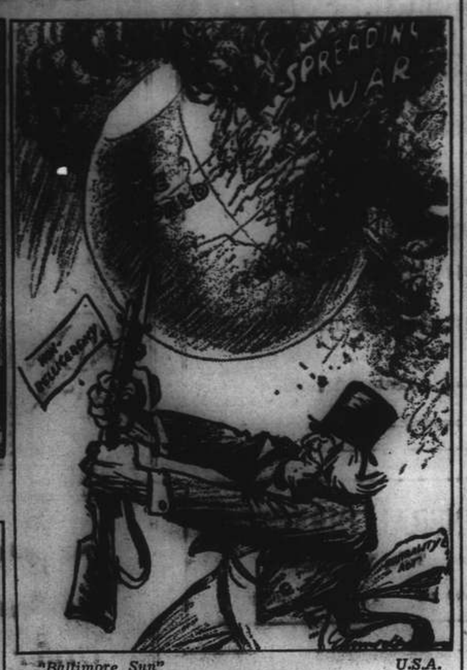


"Evening Standard" "A CONVERSATION IN THEIR EYES." London

"St. Louis Star-Times" U.S.A.
DEFERRED ENGAGEMENT.



"Baltimore Sun" U.S.A.
JUST ABOUT ARM'S LENGTH.

"Daily Herald" London
THE RUSSIAN QUESTION MARK.

"Wilmington News" U.S.A.
"You too can be a success."

"News of the World" London
THE AMBITIOUS BIG GAME HUNTER.

British Propaganda Described In Radio Talk Over XCDN

Understatements Preferred to Exaggerated Reports As Issued by German Authoritative Sources

AN interesting broadcast was made over station XCDN on Friday evening when Mr. C. R. Shaw gave a talk on "Thoughts on Propaganda," describing the advantages held by a radio speaker over others in that the former cannot be interrupted or heckled. Mr. Shaw, in his broadcast, divided the war into two parts, these being the War of Action and the War of Words, the latter being propaganda.

The speaker described the value of the latter to Great Britain, which has even been admitted by Hitler in "Mein Kampf." Mr. Shaw went on to say that, in direct contrast to the news issued by the Germans, the British preferred to issue understatements rather than attempt empty boasting, in fact, on many occasions Mr. Churchill and other leaders had warned the country of the danger of underestimating the strength of the ruthless enemy.

The following is Mr. Shaw's talk :—

A great advantage a speaker on the radio has over his brother on the hustings is that he cannot be interrupted or heckled and is spared the humiliation of offerings of aged eggs and fruit and vegetables in advanced stages of decay. That being so and safety assured, I will proceed.

But first I would explain that in the short time at our disposal it is impossible to treat technically or academically or do anything but skim over a subject so vast, with ramifications and network in every part of the world; a subject on which so much has been written and which involves so much time, study and toil. Just a superficial glance and a few observations in simple form is all we can present tonight.

For the purpose of this paper I have ventured to divide the War into two parts. The War of Action and the War of Words, and not being qualified in any respect to speak on the first part, am taking the liberty of adding a few to the mountains of words on the subject of Propaganda, the reading of which no one can escape, and which frequently troubles the average mind. One often hears it said how wonderful it would be and what an unspeakable relief if there were no newspapers or telegraphs: but being at war—the dread and awful realities must be fortified by any and all means, and thus we have a torrent of words pouring over us, and a gigantic effort has arisen in this respect to marshal the mental front.

Strength of Words

During the last war it was discovered what tremendous strength could be enlisted by the use of words for good or evil and immense machinery was set in action to distribute words into the ears of the millions and colour or discolour, their actions, and their minds, and through three main agencies, namely the Press, the films, and broadcasting, and also through other channels as well. Since that time this power has been developed to heights undreamed of and is now established and recognized as a war force only second in importance to the War of Action.

Let us examine for a moment the meaning of the word "Propaganda." The Oxford Dictionary gives the following: — "Association, organized scheme for propagation of a doctrine or practice, efforts, schemes, principle of propagation."

One observes that the words "truth" or "truthful" are not included in the above definition, and there is I suggest a sinister sound about the word "schemes" which also denotes an elastic quality.

It is, I think, now generally recognized that truth can be, and must be, on occasions, subordinate to expediency, that it may be withheld when necessary and that in action and design a licence or latitude can be and is justifiable.

Thus it can readily be seen how this power in unscrupulous hands can be used in many evil ways, and that is precisely what we are seeing.

Benefits, Too

The evils for which Propaganda has been responsible, however, should not be allowed to obscure its benefits. By its means the offensive powers of the Allies during the last war were very great and brought brilliant successes and decisive results. Great Britain surpassed both her Allies and her foes, where she failed in the might of her guns she succeeded in the finesse of her propaganda and this fact has been admitted by many German writers and not least by Hitler in "Mein Kampf", who praises British efforts as "real genius." Now in the hands of our enemy Propaganda has been elevated into something of a religion exalting war, and blood, with a gentleman called Dr. Goebbels as its Arch-Priest, and we have seen how, with an energy worthy of a better cause, he has set about to inoculate the world with the poison of the false word.

This has been a fortunate circumstance for us, for whereas his ability and ingenuity might have been a danger for us, the transports of his antic and jaundiced mind have brought about the very opposite, for no one today, outside his own nationals, who await a profound disillusionment, pays any attention to his fulminations. Here we see a useful demonstration of how Propaganda, departing from the truth and built upon a foundation of falsehood and fanciful imaginings, which are exposed nearly every day, defeats itself and reaches a point where usefulness perishes. This has undoubtedly proved an advantage for us, as today Dr. Goebbels deceives nobody, and his reports are discredited by the outside world, who even derive some grim amusement therefrom.

British Careful

By contrast, the British Government in presenting their cause to the world and reporting the success or failure of the prosecution of the War of Action, is extremely careful and particular to furnish the strict truth to all peoples, as far as possible and as soon as possible. The task is, of course, Herculean, for every ear in most languages must be contacted if and when possible. Imagine the vast work entailed only in the contradiction of false reports and wilful distortion of the truth coming from all quarters of the earth, daily added to the spate of unconfirmed matter collected and presented by the newspapers as well as by those eager ones bent on a "scoop" or what they imagine or like to regard as "news." The less said about that the better.

It is the determined object of the British Government to prevent the minds of the people from being misdirected or bewildered, and it is safe to assert that with this aim in view they avoid anything exaggerated or theatrical, which can only end in disillusionment and discouragement. In fact, much more often, a temperate understatement is issued, which has been proved many times when later the true and exact details have emerged.

There is no attempt at empty boasting. Far from it. Mr. Churchill and other leaders have constantly warned the country and other countries of the danger of underrating the strength of a ruthless enemy; a danger aggravated by the perpetration of countless barbarous deeds, which outrival the horrors of the Dark Ages, and from which all minds recoil. Nor does our Government indulge, for effect, in anything or any course tending to rash promise, or the bolstering, by mendacity, of moral. Do we not recall those dark hours before the evacuation of Dunkirk when Mr. Churchill, in the House of Commons, warned the country to be prepared for extremely grave tidings? Once more let us contrast this policy with that pursued by Dr. Goebbels, with promises unfulfilled, threats and bombast proved empty, gross exaggeration of the destruction of shipping, and German successes only existing in his own aspiring mind and which can only be described as fantastic. To all this is added a system of regimention of a people into blind obedience and belief, and where independence of thought is heresy. The only dupes are the German people themselves, who will have bitter cause to rue the work of this powerful engine of practised deceit.

Wireless News Prohibited

A very significant step in the processes of German propaganda was the prohibition of foreign wireless news to the people, a practice now being extended to the conquered countries; this can do us no harm at all. Such a command can only spring from one motive, fear of the truth: that is plain enough and addressed to Germans of all people: Germans, who have been in the forefront of research in every field of intellectual and constructive effort, research which demands truth, trial and proof Germans to be treated as deaf and dumb, and regarded as half-wits, to be fed only on what Dr. Goebbels thinks they can digest! What a poor opinion this man can have of Germans. Just one more instance of the distance which separates German leadership from the mentality of thinking people.

Such methods must ultimately stand condemned when the march of Time, relentless fact and human intelligence combine to expose its fundamental falsity.

The War of Action will end some day, when the stronger power and stronger will of Great Britain has prevailed. No mere words can alter the inevitable and final issue. No words can kill. But when that time comes, and the history of our propaganda campaign is told, Great Britain will have no cause for reproach or regret for any misuse of this instrument in the vindication of a great cause.

Mass Persuasion

Just a few words more. Propaganda, as you know, is not a system confined only to giving publicity to the movements of the War of Action. That is only a small part of its immense activities. What has been called the "science of mass persuasion" must penetrate into every channel of social, scientific, political, religious, and financial affairs, as well as that section that deals with military matters: enormous sums of money are spent, and large numbers of people employed, and some of the best brains in the country absorbed. Thus any idea of explanatory detail must be put aside in a talk of this kind; but I would take the opportunity of recommending to those interested a work called "Propaganda Boom" by Dr. A. J. Mackenzie, which will be a great help, as well as a great surprise to most.

One more thought in closing: Neither successes nor failures in the War of Action so far experienced or yet to come, and certainly no influence carried by insidious enemy propaganda, can shake the determination of the British people, and an inspiration for all of us is derived from the example of the invincible courage displayed daily by our King and Queen, a guiding lamp shining before us and showing us the path to victory.

Plague Menace in North Fades

Kwantung Army Manage To Confine Outbreak in Changchun Area

Changchun, Nov. 2.

With the epidemic of bubonic plague here showing signs of decreasing rapidly, the population of Changchun, which has been held in constant dread of an expansion of the disease, is breathing easier now, according to the "Manchuria Daily News."

Much of the credit for this improvement in the situation, the paper says, must be attributed to the Kwantung Army and the Changchun Municipality, whose relentless efforts are now being rewarded.

The paper stressed that there is to be no relaxation in the health measures taken so far. The Changchun Anti-Epidemic Headquarters, determined to stamp out the dread disease completely, intend to conduct a thorough clean-up campaign. The districts of the city which have been isolated since the beginning of the epidemic, will remain closed to traffic until completely disinfected.

It is hoped that these measures will be completed as soon as possible, so that the closed-off districts will be opened to the public once again and that Changchun will be able to speak of the plague as a thing of the past. —Havas.

Steffi Duna, who plays a tropical dancer in Paramount's "The Great McGinty," is regarded as the most energetic hoofer in Hollywood, and often needs an hour's rest before she can continue after filming a dance routine.

The demands made by nature on a woman's system render her liable to anaemia. Few ailments are so common, and yet, if neglected, so far reaching in their ill-effect.

The anaemic woman is generally weak and thin and subject to headaches and back pains. Loss of weight is a common symptom, whilst insomnia further undermines her health. Nervousness, poor appetite and depression afford further evidence of an impoverished condition of the blood, and unless something is done to arrest the decline permanent ill-health will result.

For those who suffer like this there is a remedy which has proved the special friend of women all the world over, it is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills create plentiful supplies of rich, new blood and thereby invigorate the whole system. For anaemic, ailing women, and men too, there is nothing more efficacious than a course of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,
enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves.

Lottery to Be Started In North China

Peiping, Nov. 2.

A Public Benefit Lottery Office which will be in charge of the forthcoming Government lotteries, was inaugurated here today, according to the "Sin Min Pao."

It is understood that 200,000 tickets are to be released for sale in the first lottery, the first prize of which will amount to $20,000. Tickets will cost a dollar each, and may win one of the prizes offered.—Havas.

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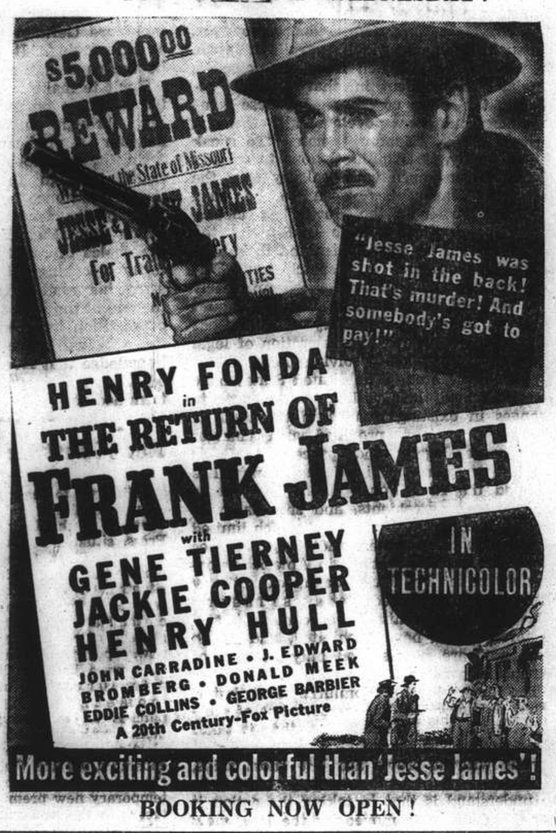

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'ASPRO' makes a gargle that is INSTANTLY effective. It acts immediately—you don't have to wait—the SORENESS GOES—the spread of the infection stops. More than likely you won't need to gargle a second time. New facts have come to light regarding the swift healing action of 'ASPRO' when used as a gargle, for when you add two or three 'ASPRO' tablets to a half-glass of water almost IMMEDIATE DISINTEGRATION takes place. Thousands of tiny 'ASPRO' particles lie suspended in the liquid. After gargling, these adhere to the lining of the throat. The valuable antiseptic qualities remain in suspension at the root of the trouble — and they STAY there a considerable time—exerting the healing, soothing power of 'ASPRO' on the affected surface.

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Italy Surprised by Greek Resistance

Rome Reliance on Lack Of Unity Believed Cause Of Underestimation

London, Nov. 3.

It is most probable, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, that the Italians have not put forth their maximum efforts against the Greeks because they did not expect to find the Greek nation united against them and still hoped with German help to achieve by guile what they might have to pay too high a price for in fighting.

The tone of both the German and Italian press makes this argument probable, he adds. Several Italian papers emphasize that the Italians have no quarrel with the Greek people, but only with leaders who are so ill-advised as not to realize the advantages of collaboration with the Axis.

From the Italian viewpoint it is difficult to see why the campaign should hang fire when it was obviously prepared for months past, the Italians having concentrated not only important forces, but big stores to avoid the risks of transport across the Strait of Otranto, and having built roads on a large scale towards the Albanian frontier.

Weather Blamed

The only excuse given by the Italians is the weather, but in mountainous regions such as Epirus there is no swampy terrain to contend with and although good roads are absent, even heavy rain should not much affect cross-country operations, the correspondent points out.

Dictators are unable to understand that any small people should so love liberty that they are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice on its behalf, he continues. The unity and patriotism of the Greek people seem to have surprised the Italians as much as the Germans, and although there are rumours of a rift between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini in this connection it is clear from past experience that the Italians would not have jumped without making quite certain where they were landing.

It was suggested in some quarters that the Italian offensive was in the nature of an ambush to draw the British into military operations or to tempt the Turks to move forces from Thrace to aid the Greeks, but if any such idea was present in Italian strategy it was considered likely to be as complete a failure as any calculation based on Greek submission.

Bombing of Naples

"I bet we gave the Neapolitans a real shake-up," said a flight leader who participated in the bombing of Naples on Thursday night. "The idea of competing with a volcano appealed to all of us."

The bombing lasted three-quarters of an hour, stated the Air Ministry News Service. An oil refinery and storage tanks at Poggio Reale on the southern outskirts of the city were first heavily bombed, many explosions and fires being caused.

Ground defences here were described as slight and ineffective. Then the British aircraft, flying at 2,000 feet or less, attacked a station, railway junction and finally anti-aircraft batteries. One battery was silenced. —Reuter.

Mr. Hull Explains U.S. Fleet Moves

Sudden Dash to Caribbean Training and Patrol Work, Says State Secretary

Washington, Nov. 2.

Naval units now operating in the Caribbean sea are in training and on patrol work, said Mr. Cordell Hull, State Secretary, at a press conference today.

From other sources it was learned that some units at least would visit the island of St. Lucia. This island was one of the bases leased from Great Britain and is near the French island of Martinique.

Speculation in unofficial quarters suggested they were concentrating near French islands and French Guiana to occupy them if the Vichy Government's collaboration with the Axis Powers was considered to be an impairment of French sovereignty over colonial possessions.—Reuter.

Denies Fleet for Manila

Washington, Nov. 3.

President Roosevelt yesterday flatly denied a report the United States Fleet would sail to Manila after the elections.

Speaking in Rochester, N.Y., en route to Cleveland, President Roosevelt charged that an official in charge of the Republican campaign, in an off-the-record statement asserted the United States Fleet would sail west from Hawaii, and would be sent to Manila after the elections.

The President flatly denied the reported assertion and reiterated that the United States was not going to war.—United Press.

Japanese Observe Anniversary

Whole Population Bows Towards Meiji Shrine

Tokyo, Nov. 3.

Japan solemnly observed the national holiday on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of Emperor Meiji, grandfather of the present monarch. As sirens sounded at 9 o'clock this morning, the entire population bowed in the direction of the Meiji Shrine, Tokyo, which observed the 20th anniversary of its dedication this year.—Domei.

Indo-China Congratulations

Hanoi, Nov. 3.

Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, telegraphed his congratulations to Major-General Raishiro Sumita, Chief of the Japanese Military Mission to French Indo-China, on the occasion of the Japanese National holiday on November 3, in memory of Emperor Meiji, father of the modern Japanese Empire.

The message expressed hope that the work of the Japanese mission would be successfully achieved "through constant mutual trust between France and Japan in a permanent amicable atmosphere."—Domei.

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE members and friends of the Russian Benevolent Society are holding today their street collection campaign for the benefit of their numerous charities.

THE committee of the Russian Benevolent Society have arranged with the municipal authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession to hold a street collection for their charities today.

MR. Shiro Kiuchi, Japanese Financial Commissioner in China, residing in Shanghai, will leave for Tokyo aboard the Nagasaki Maru for consultation with the government, the Japanese press reported yesterday.

SOON following the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Nanning the price of rice in a neighbouring district whence the correspondent of the "Sin Wan Pao" has just arrived dropped from $22 to $17.50 He reported to his paper in Shanghai that the price would be further reduced.

JAPANESE residents in areas under the Shanghai Japanese Defence Corps, totalled 74,779 as of October 30, a communique issued by the Shanghai Rehabilitation Section of the Japanese Resident Naval Officer's office disclosed. Chinese who have returned to their domiciles in these areas to date number 504,483, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported.

THE next meeting of the Shanghai Public Health Club will be held in room 946, Y.M.C.A. Building, 123 Blvde. de Montigny (phone 85316) on Thursday evening. Dinner will be served at 7.15 p.m. Speaker:—Dr. F. S. Tsang, M.D. (St. John's), M.M.Sc. (Penn. U.) Subject:—"Conservation of Vision, a Public Health Problem."

GENERAL Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to China, yesterday contributed Y.5 000 to the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation through the Japanese Consulate-General, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported. The envoy assured the Corporation he would make a denotation for the promotion of welfare of Japanese here before he left for Japan on October 24.

A GREAT number of small factories have been revived in North Kwangtung areas under the auspices of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, reports the "Shun Pao." Among them are machine repair and work shops, soap factories, battery and torchlight producing factories, medical cotton and paper factories and alchohol distilleries. An iron foundry, and match, weaving and paper workshops are among those which the provincial authorities are planning to establish.

AT about 7 a.m. yesterday, three armed Chinese entered a Chinese shop at 431 Honan Road and proceeded to intimidate the inmates. The criminals remained on the premises for several minutes, leaving the shop with $1,000 in cash and a quantity of valuables, the estimate of which was not known. The trio who participated in the armed robbery spoke northern dialect, a rare occurrence among the lawless element of this city.

A NOVEL way of holding up pedestrians was demonstrated by two highwaymen shortly after midnight yesterday when a Chinese male was approached by the criminals who were armed with daggers. Not satisfied with the amount of cash possessed by the victim, the brigands disrobed the unfortunate pedestrian, escaping with loot estimated at $20. The crime was committed in Soochow Road.

THE Western District, the scene of many minor and major crimes recently, had its reputation further damaged by another hold-up, reported to have taken place at 11.30 a.m. yesterday when a Chinese woman was stopped by two desperadoes, one of them armed with a pistol, who calmly robbed her of all valuables. The crime, which netted the criminals $120, was committed in Sinza Road and the participants were said to be natives of this city.

AT the successful conclusion of the anti-opium campaign in Szechuan province, the provincial authorities have instructed the anti-opium supervisory commission to close up its offices, it is learned from the "Sin Wan Pao." An Anti-Opium Rehabilitation Bureau was recently inaugurated in Chengtu with General Ho Kuo-kwang, Secretaty-General to the Szechuan Provincial Government, as Director and Mr. Wu Ching-po as Vice-Director.

MR. Yoshiyuki Hanawa, former Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who has been appointed Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in Changchun, will leave Nanking at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning for Shanghai whence he will sail for Dairen and proceed to his post in Manchoukuo, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday. A joint farewell and welcome party was held at the Maru Buil Hall in Sinchiehkow for Mr. Hanawa and Mr. Arata Sugiwara, his successor, on Friday afternoon.

A BRANCH of the Sino-British Cultural Association was formally inaugurated at a meeting held at the West China University in Chengtu on Friday, with an attendance of over 70 British and Chinese members, reports the "Sin Wan Pao," Mr. Hou Pao-chang, a professor of the Cheeloo University, was elected president, Rev. Loh Teh-Li, a British pastor of the West China University, the vice-president, and Miss Loh Chung-ju, Dean of the Ginling Women's College, was elected secretary of the Association.

MR. Churchill's plea for greater condensation and clarity in Civil Service memoranda reminds many people of the great change that has come over the style of politicians' speeches. In the course of a generation they have improved beyond all recognition. The old Gladstonian periods have gone, and so have the classical quotations. First examples of simple English in displacement of jargon and "oratory" in political speeches came from the late John Bright (who knew no classics) and the late Joseph Chamberlain. They set a fashion which gradually killed what was known as the Grand Manner. Curiously enough, Mr. Churchill himself is almost the only survivor of the Grand Manner, but he has combined with it the faculty of making himself plain, and he has a sense of humour.

SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **Shanghai Maru**, express liner of the T. K. K., arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from Nagasaki direct, berthing alongside the company's Wayside Wharf. The liner, which carries mail and passengers, is due to sail again for Japan this morning at 8.30.

* * *

The ss. **Nagasaki Maru**, T. K. K. express liner operating on the Shanghai—Nagasaki run, is due to enter harbour this afternoon at about 4 o'clock, bringing mail and passengers. The Nagasaki Maru will leave Shanghai again tomorrow morning at 8.30. She will tie up alongside the company's Wayside Wharf.

* * *

The new shuttle steamer **Kobe Maru** sailed from Shanghai at 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning for Nagasaki to complete her maiden voyage. A reception was held aboard the new vessel on Saturday afternoon which was attended by numerous visitors. This vessel will operate on the Shanghai-Nagasaki run.

* * *

The ss. **Bangkok**, fast freighter of the Messageries Maritimes Line, is due to make port this morning, according to the latest local information, docking alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Pootung side. The Bangkok comes here from Saigon, via Haiphong. She brings a cargo of 93,000 bags of rice for local discharge.

* * *

The ss. **Tsingtao Maru**, D. K. K. express liner operating on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen run, is due to enter port this afternoon at about 4 o'clock, tying up alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf, where she will remain overnight, sailing on her return trip to the northern ports tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The Tsingtao Maru carries mail and passengers.

* * *

The ss. **Vasaholm**, fast freighter of the Maersk Line, is expected to arrive in port early this morning from America, docking alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side. She will sail for Manila direct on leaving Shanghai. En route from New York, the freighter called at Norfolk, Savannah, the Panama Canal, Los Angeles, Yokohama and Kobe. The vessel will discharge about 950 tons of cargo here.

* * *

The ss. **President Coolidge**, trans-Pacific liner of the American President Lines fleet, is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning at about 9.45, when she will tie up at the lower buoys 11 and 12. Meeting tenders with passengers and baggage will arrive at the Customs Jetty at 10.30 and 10.45 a.m. The Coolidge is scheduled to stay in port for 24 hours, sailing on the next day for America at about 3.30 p.m. The last tender for outgoing passengers for the Coolidge will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. on Wednesday. The liner, which comes here from Manila and Hongkong, is sailing for Los Angeles, via Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco. No visitors will be allowed on the vessel during her stay in harbour, it was announced.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From **NAGASAKI**: Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Yangtsepoo Wharf.

From **DAIREN**: Tsingtao Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Liverpool
Suwa M — 25/11

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York
H'ruku M — 15/11
Sorholt — 23/11
Stl. M'ner — 29/11
Bardaland — 2/12
P Van Buren 5/12
F'field C. 16/10 19/12

From Los Angeles
K'kura M 25/9 8/11
Mariposa — 9/11
Wash'ton — 17/11

From Seattle
W Custa 30/9 5/11
C'sworth 15/10 20/11

From Honolulu
K'kura M 3/10 8/11

From Manila
P C'lidge 30/10 5/11
Y'wata M 1/11 6/11

From Yokohama
Okitu M — 6/11
K'kura M 4/11 8/11

From Kobe
Taiyo M 20/11 22/11

From Nagasaki
Kobe M 5/11 6/11

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen
Hoten M 4/11 6/11

From Hongkong
P C'lidge 3/11 5/11

Vessels Discharging

TARIFA. The ms. Tarifa from New York via ports is now discharging her cargo at The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Old Ningpo Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns is to be borne by Consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen (15) days after vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Old Ningpo Wharf at 9 a.m. Nov. 8, 1940, when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents 17 Canton Road, Telephone 11369. 5-11

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Haitung	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Hoshun	Tientsin	Tai Ping
Fooshing	Hsinkong	C.C.T.
Nitto M.	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Peihua	Keelung	K.U.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Kobe M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dairen M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Don Jose	Am.	Wallem
Tallaman	Nor.	Dodwell
Santen M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Anshing	Jap.	T.K.K.
Myoho M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

Orient-California Line
via Honolulu
YAWATA MARU 11 a.m. Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 15
*ASAMA MARU ..... Nov. 27
*Sailing from Kobe
TATUTA MARU ..... Dec. 13
NITTA MARU ..... Dec. 22

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
*SAGARA MARU .... Nov. 23
HEIAN MARU ..... Dec. 3
HIKAWA MARU ..... Dec. 21
*Cargo Only

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
SAKITO MARU ..... Nov. 7

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
KAMO MARU ..... Nov. 18

European Mail Line
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
SUWA MARU ..... Dec. 7
Beyond Bombay Suspended

Japan-Bombay Line
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
ANYO MARU ..... Nov. 27
ONOE MARU ..... Dec. 4

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
HEI MARU ..... Nov. 12

Shanghai-Kobe-Yokohama Line
YAWATA MARU 11 a.m. Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 15

31 The Bund **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA** Telephone 12842
General Passenger Agents, Cunard—White Star Line

GLEN & SHIRE LINES
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UNITED KINGDOM
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Agents
27 The Bund Telephone 15290

O. S. K.

Shanghai Sailing
For New York via Los Angeles
HOKUROKU MARU .... Nov. 12
KANSAI MARU ..... Nov. 29

Kobe Sailings
For South America via Panama
KURAMA MARU ..... Nov. 4
MONTEVIDEO MARU .. Nov. 21
For S. Africa & S. America
BRISBANE MARU ..... Nov. 19

Kobe Sailings
For Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
TOKYO MARU ..... Nov. 30
For New Zealand
SYDNEY MARU ..... Dec. 29
For Bombay and Karachi
ATLAS MARU ..... Nov. 8
TOA MARU ..... Nov. 15
For Rangoon and Calcutta
HIMALAYA MARU .... Nov. 12
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
BANGKOK MARU ..... Nov. 29
For Haiphong
ARIZONA MARU Middle of Nov.

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
GANGES MARU ..... Nov. 6

ŌSAKA SYŌSEN KAISYA
20 Canton Road Telephones 15323-15324

DE LA RAMA LINE
NEW YORK
VIA HONGKONG MANILA LOS ANGELES
AND PANAMA CANAL
A Vessel . . . . Nov. 27
A Vessel . . . . Dec. 18
ms. Dona Aniceta Sails Dec. 22
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51 Canton Road *General Agents* Telephone 15044

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SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE
Connecting with South Manchuria and Trans-Siberian Railways
Shortest route between Europe and Far East.

	Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf)	Departure (Shanghai Time.)
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Nov. 4	Nov. 5 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Nov. 6	Nov. 8 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Nov. 9	Nov. 11 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Nov. 12	Nov. 14 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Nov. 15	Nov. 17 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Nov. 17	Nov. 19 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Nov. 20	Nov. 22 at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. PEKING MARU ..... Depature: Nov. 9 at 4 p.m.
ss. HOKKAI MARU ..... „ Nov. 12 at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Nov. 4

Vessels Sailing

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.-J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGHONG, MANILA AND NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

For Liverpool
Suwa M 7/12
For Bombay
Okitu M 7/11
Anyo M 21/11
Onoe M 4/12
For New York
Yawata M 7/11
Hokuroku M 12/11
Vasaholm 21/11
Sorholt 23/11
Kansai M 29/11
Fairfield City 20/12
For Los Angeles
Washington 21/11
For San Francisco
P Coolidge 6/11
Mariposa 19/11
Kamakura M 15/11
P Taft 21/11
Vasaholm 21/11
Washington 21/11
For Seattle
West Cuseta 7/11
Collingsworth 23/11
For Manila
West Cuseta 7/11
Collingsworth 23/11
Sorholt 23/11
For Hongkong
Kamakura M 9/11
For Kobe
Yawata M 7/11
Kamakura M 15/11
Taiyo M 26/11
For Nagasaki
Kobe M 8/11
Shanghai M 4/11
Nagasaki M 5/11
For Dairen
Tsingtao M 5/11
Hoten M 8/11
Dairen M 11/11
Tsingtao M 14/11
Hoten M 17/11
Dairen M 19/11

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First week in December — Second week in February
Fourth week in December — Second week in March

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA—
Third week in November — Third week in December

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AUSTRALIA
Next Sailing from Hongkong
MIDDLE OF DECEMBER
for Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul, Sydney and Melbourne.
Passenger and Freight Agents:—
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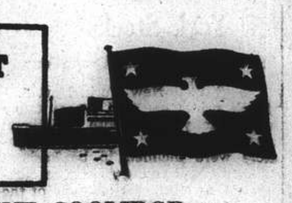
TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

PRESIDENT LINER Sailings



ss. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE
Due Shanghai TUESDAY, November 5
Passengers are expected at Customs Jetty at 10.45 a.m.
Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES
via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
Last tender leaves Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.
on WEDNESDAY, November 6

VISITORS NOT ALLOWED ABOARD STEAMERS

TRANS-PACIFIC; Via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.
PRES. COOLIDGE .. .. Nov. 6
PRES. TAFT .. .. Nov. 21
PRES. CLEVELAND .. .. Dec. 9
PRES. COOLIDGE .. .. Dec. 31
PRES. PIERCE .. .. Jan. 6

SPECIAL SAILINGS
ss. Mariposa, to San Francisco via Chinwangtao, Kobe and Honolulu ..... Nov. 10
ss. Washington, to San Francisco ..... Nov. 21

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Round World Services

51 CANTON ROAD Tel. 15306

P. & O.
B. I.
—and—
E. & A.
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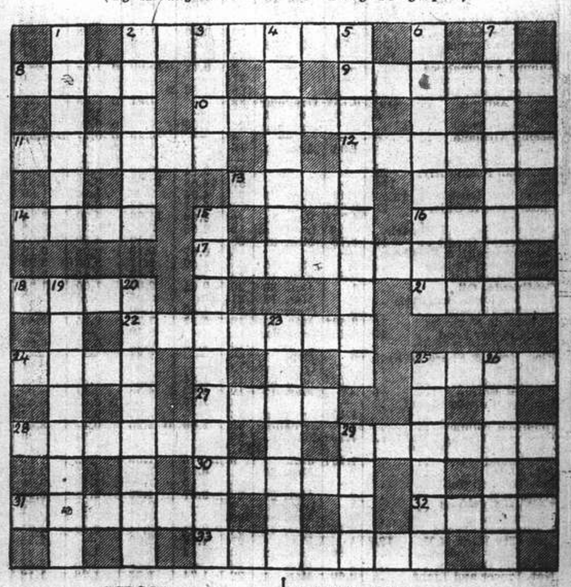
120 Kiangse Road Telephone 11284

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 338

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

2 All almost mad, and it is backwards in a foreign coin
8 One of the average women
9 Outdoor game
10 Kind of clay
11 Not a popular dog, this
12 In this state there is nothing on, no, not the latest song
13 Self-satisfied
14 Biblical king who has silenced many a man
16 A bird hard to see among the moor heathers
17 Shakespearean play
18 Invoke a dish for a great painter
21 British statesman
22 What kind of feed is changed in ovens?
24 Colour
25 Wine that the horse-lover appreciates
27 Popular traditions with folk
28 A protection for the shore
29 He's on 'change
30 The whole Arno is every year overflowing (hidden)
31 A very old law
32 Expression that is generally too long to a schoolboy
33 Suffixes, perhaps

DOWN

1 "Angers" (anag.)
2 A wireless trouble that is apparently diminishing
3 In a sting this has the effect of stiffening
4 Make of car
5 Alter a fish for an elf-child perhaps
6 Yes, indeed this is a sweet
7 This might be one of several garments, though it sounds as if only one were intended.
15 That desire to go for naps
19 Coward
20 May never makes him
23 Close-packed
25 No, these garments do not actually grow on their wearers
26 Weep about her for the fruit
29 Scottish lass who makes her own fabric

SUNDAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 5, Arrow; 7, Gully; 8, Titan; 9, Bah; 11, Act; 12, Turntable; 13, President; 15, Pay; 16, Got; 17, Deans; 19, Stays; 20, Earth. DOWN: 1, Great; 2, Lot; 3, Gun; 4, Place; 6, Witnesses; 7, Gabardine; 10, Hurry; 11, Along; 13, Paste; 14, Tooth; 17, Dye; 18, Saw.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Nov. 2.

Stock prices on Wall Street today ruled quietly firm, with fractional moves either way recorded. Operators were inclined to be hesitant and cautious, keeping mostly to sidelines and awaiting the outcome of the coming election. There was no undue selling pressure in evidence, and sentiment remained generally cheerful. The turnover today amounted to 470,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	135.03	133.94	134.85	+0.44
20 Rails	29.34	29.19	29.22	—.10
15 Utilit.	23.46	23.15	23.44	+0.15
40 Bonds	——	——	90.20	—0.03
11 Commod.	——	——	55.14	+0.06

	Nov. 1	2		Nov. 1	2
Adams Exp	6¾	6¾	Lockheed	30	30¼
Alg Lud	24¼	24¾	Loew's	27½	27¼
Allis Chal	37⅜	37⅜	Loft Inc	20½	20⅜
Alum Ld	*80	*80	Mack Trks	29	29
Amer Can	93¼	93¼	Martin	33½	33½
Am Cyan B	36	36½	McK. & R	29	29½
Am For Pr	1¼	1½	Mont Ward	38½	39¼
„ $7 pfd.	15½	15¼	Mountain	3⅜	3¼
Am Loco	16½	16½	Nat Avian	11⅛	11¼
Am Metal	17½	17¼	Nat City B	*28¼	*28¼
Am Radtr	7½	7½	Nat Dairy	13⅜	13⅜
Am R Mill	16½	16½	Nat Dist	20½	20⅜
Am Smltg	43⅜	43¼	Nat Lead	18½	18½
Am Sug R	13⅜	14	Nat P & L	8¼	8¼
Am T & T	165½	165½	Nat Sup	6⅜	6¼
Am Tob B	74	74½	N Y Cent	15¼	15⅛
Am Wtwrks	10	10½	Niag Hud	5¼	5
Anaconda	25¼	25	N A Avian	17⅜	17⅜
Atchison	17½	17⅜	N Am Co	21	21⅜
Bald Loco	17½	17⅜	N Pacific	7⅞	7⅝
Avian Cpn	5	5¼	O I Glass	51	51
Balt & O	4⅛	4⅛	Pac G & E	29¼	29¼
Barber	10⅜	*10½	Packard	3⅜	3¼
Barns Oil	10	[illegible]	Pan A Air	16⅜	16⅜
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]	Paramount	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beth Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn R R	24	24
Bliss	[illegible]	[illegible]	P & R Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phil Pet	[illegible]	38
Borg War	[illegible]	[illegible]	P S of N J	34	[illegible]
Briggs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pullman	[illegible]	27
Budd Mfg	5	5	Pure Oil	[illegible]	8
Can Pac	[illegible]	[illegible]	Radio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Case J I	[illegible]	58	Reading	[illegible]	*14
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rem Arms	*9	[illegible]
Chase N B	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rep Avian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches & O	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rep Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rev C & B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col G & E	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rey Tob B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col Credit	[illegible]	32	Safeway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com & Sth	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schenley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com Edis	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sears Roeb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Oil	6	6	Shell U Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Soc Vac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sthrn Pac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crucible Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sthrn Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curtis Wr	[illegible]	[illegible]	Spicer	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ A	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std G & E	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist Cpn S	[illegible]	*17	Std Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std Oil N J	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	179	179	Stone & W	[illegible]	[illegible]
E P Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	Studebaker	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]	Swift Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elec A Lite	[illegible]	[illegible]	Technicolor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elec B & S	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Cpn	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ $5 pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tex Gulf	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ $6 pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Timken	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elec P & L	[illegible]	[illegible]	Transamer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flintkote	17	[illegible]	Tw Cent F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Am Tr	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un B & P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen T & R	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un A Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glidden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]	„ $3 pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ $5 pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un gas Cpn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un G Imp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt N I Ore	[illegible]	[illegible]	U S Ind Al	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt N Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]	U S Rub	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt W Sug	[illegible]	[illegible]	„ pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grey Cpn	[illegible]	[illegible]	U S Smelt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Her Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	U S Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vanadium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vultee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int P & PP	[illegible]	[illegible]	Walworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int T & T	[illegible]	[illegible]	War Br Pic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennecott	[illegible]	[illegible]	West Elec	107	107
Lak F & M	[illegible]	[illegible]	Woodward	31½	32
Libbey O F	44	44½			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	51½	*53½
Balt. & Ohio "A"	36⅜	36¼
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	15	*15¼
„ 6½% 197	*12¼	*11¾
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	91¾	91¼
Erie 5s 1967	17	16⅜
Int. Tel. & Tel.	24⅝	24⅜
New England Gas & Elec.	67	67⅛
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	39½	39
Stand. Gas & Elec.	*73½	*73¼

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices moved irregularly today with the best volume recorded for a Saturday in many months. Short-covering developed near the close after early selling. Radio Corporation of America reported net earnings for nine months, after taking care of preferred requirements, at $0.24 per share, compared with $0.12 last year. Paramount pictures was the day's most active stock: the Company reported nine months' net at $1.60 per share, against $0.79 last year, which reflected more satisfactory production results and better box office receipts. Retail trade throughout the nation was estimated currently at six per cent. ahead of last year. The recent heaviness of chemical shares was attributable to the adverse effect of increased taxes.

Stocks:—Today's action of the market in face of week-end considerations was highly satisfactory and indicative of further strength on Monday. The Times Index of business activity was 109.3, against 108.1 for last week and 104.4 for the corresponding period of last year.

Commodities:—The market was generally quiet and featureless, with operators awaiting the outcome of the election.

U. S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Nov. 2.

The cotton market early moderately advanced on trade and Wall Street buying, shorts covering and the firmness of spots. Later, prices further hardened on the strength of Wall Street and some price fixing. Finally, the market closed quiet, with quotations ranging from 3 to 5 points up.

Prices in the rubber market today ruled irregularly lower in a very quiet and dull session, with operators hesitant pending favourable domestic political news. At the close, quotations ranged from 7 points down to 3 points up.

Wheat futures in Chicago today moved narrowly in a quiet session, with a higher corn market and covering by shorts being offset by liquidation and realizing. At the final bell, quotations ranged from ⅛ up to ⅛ cent down.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Dec.	9.60-60 +05	Dec.	20.30-39 —05 B/A
Jan.	9.50 N +03		
Mar.	9.58-58 +03	Jan.	20.05 B —05
May	9.49-49 +04	Mar.	19.98-20 +03 B/A
July	9.30-30 +05		
Oct.	8.80-80 +03	May	19.75-80 —07

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
Mar.	1.93-94 —03 B/A	Dec.	0.76-76½ —½ B/A
May	1.98-99 unc. B/A	Mar.	0.82-83½ unc. B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
Dec.	84-83⅝ —⅛	Dec.	59⅝-59⅝ +⅛
May	83⅝-83⅝ +⅛	May	61-61 +⅛

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Nov. 2.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	[illegible]
Madrid	37.70	Hongkong	[illegible]
Berne	17.20	Singapore	[illegible]
Bel. C'go	176½	Yokohama	[illegible]
Shanghai	4½d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Japan	[illegible]
Spain	9.25 N.	Shanghai	[illegible]
Italy	5.05 N.	Hungary	[illegible]
S'farland	[illegible]	Rumania	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]	Yugo Slavia	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	Finland	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	Manila	[illegible]

London	[illegible]
Buenos Aires, Paper	[illegible]
„ „ market rate	[illegible]
Montreal on London	[illegible]

N—Nom. *—Offered †—Quoted.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Nov. 2.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	[illegible]
Bank Bills,	6 months	[illegible]
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	[illegible]
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	[illegible]
Call money		[illegible]

New York Closed:—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1926-30	1937	1938	1939	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.30†	Irregular	12	—	0.62	0.16	0.29	4
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	1.25†	Apr. 1	18	—	2.10	D 1.04	1.49	5
Allis Chalmers	1.50	Mar. 30	33	—	4.42	1.44	2.09	4
American can .. 25	4	Feb. 15	48	6.29	6.08	4.35	6.22	4
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.77	D 8.66	D 8.88	nil
Am. and For. P. $7 cum. Pref.	1.05	Mar. 15	110	23.49	7.11	6.83	6.21	7
Am. Locomotive	—	—	6	4.20	4.75	D 4.90	D 4.45	nil
Am. Radiator	0.45†	Irregular	10	1.84	0.68	D 0.08	0.34	6
Am. Rolling Mill	0.25	Irregular	28	2.46	2.55	D 1.16	0.69	2
American Smelting	3	Feb. 28	38	7.27	6.54	3.24	4.36	7
Am. Tel. and Tel. .. 100	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.76	8.32	10.18	5
Am. Tob. "B" .. 25	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	5.04	4.89	5.42	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	10	2.80	1.14	0.38	0.95	nil
Anaconda Copper .. 50	1.75†	Mar. 25	59	4.97	3.63	1.10	2.33	7
Atch., Top. & S. Fe .. 100	—	—	260	19.16	0.60	0.83	0.94	nil
Auburn Automobiles	—	—	3	9.72	D 15.00	D 1.73	—	nil
Baldwin Locomotive .. 13	—	—	37	—	0.32	D 1.09	0.41	nil
Baltimore and Ohio .. 100	—	—	126	11.36	D 1.20	D 6.04	D 1.55	nil
Barber Asphalt .. (10)	0.75†	Irregular	32	—	1.91	D 0.85	1.39	7
Barnsdall Oil .. 5	0.60	Feb. 1	7	—	0.85	1.26	0.76	6
Bethlehem Steel	5	Irregular	122	7.06	7.63	D 0.70	5.75	6
Boeing Airplane .. 5	—	—	6	—	0.45	D 0.77	D 4.55	nil
Borg-Warner .. 5	1.35	Apr. 1	16	—	3.63	D 0.01	2.43	7
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	—	—	—	6.78	4.09	D 1.25	D 1.22	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly. .. 25	—	—	40	3.11	0.30	D 0.32	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I. .. 100	—	—	152	14.53	13.98	8.89	D 1.87	nil
Chase Nat. Bank .. 13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.03	1.96	1.80	4
Chesapeake & Ohio .. 25	2.62½	Jan. 1	51	5.67	4.43	2.62	3.49	7
Chrysler .. 5	4.75†	Mar. 13	40	4.69	11.66	4.32	8.47	6
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.20	Irregular	12	2.08	0.57	0.31	0.46	3
Commercial Credit .. 10	3.75	Mar. 31	29	—	7.10	4.60	4.01	12
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	5	0.67	0.18	0.08	0.13	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	4.50	2.17	2.09	2.22	8
Consolidated Oil	0.80	Feb. 15	18	—	1.48	0.55	0.55	13
Continental Oil	1	Jan. 30	20	0.64	2.97	1.00	1.35	6
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	2	Mar. 15	21	nil	3.95	3.75	3.29	12
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	21	1.50	1.90	3.76	4.81	6
Dupont de Nemours .. 10	8.50†	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.27	3.75	7.66	5
Eagle Picher Lead .. 10	0.20†	Irregular	14	—	0.40	—	—	2
Electric Bond & Share .. 5	—	—	19	2.15	0.42	0.18	0.24	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	—	7.31	—	—	8
Flintkote	1.00	Irregular	13	—	1.50	1.21	2.11	6
General Electric	1.70†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	2.21	0.90	1.43	5
General Motors .. 10	4†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	4.38	2.17	4.06	8
General Railway Signal	—	—	16	7.99	1.58	D 0.85	0.34	nil
Glidden	1.10†	Irregular	23	—	2.62	D 0.29	1.70	8
Goodrich Rubber	1	Irregular	26	2.09	D 2.25	0.14	3.51	7
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	26	5.12	1.95	1.34	3.20	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	—	—	157	9.47	4.04	1.09	3.47	nil
Greyhound	1.50†	Jan. 1	9	D 0.16	1.59	1.43	1.79	13
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	3.31	2.09	2.39	8
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	3.45	1.60	1.10	0.76	nil
Kennecott	3	Mar. 30	32	3.67	4.60	2.10	3.14	9
Lockheed Aircraft	1	Irregular	9	—	0.21	0.67	4.04	3
Loew's Inc.	2	Mar. 30	56	6.71	8.47	5.65	5.37	7
Montgomery Ward	2.75	Apr. 15	34	2.51	3.41	3.50	4.91	7
Nat. City Bank N.Y. .. 12½	1	F.A. 1	27	4.12	2.00	—	2.25	3
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	3.58	1.53	1.69	1.97	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	22	—	3.86	3.85	3.43	10
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	1.36	1.28	1.12	7
New York Central	—	—	142	12.63	0.99	D 3.13	0.70	nil
North Am. Aviation .. 1	1.50	Irregular	3	—	0.14	0.55	2.06	8
North American Co. .. 10	1.20*	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.95	1.55	1.84	6
Pacific Gas and Electric .. 25	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	3.71	2.42	2.84	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	1.11	0.20	D 0.17	0.04	nil
Paramount Pictures .. 1	0.30†	Irregular	17	—	1.96	0.55	1.08	4
Pennsylvania Railroad .. 50	1.50†	Irregular	89	7.01	2.07	0.84	2.43	6
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	38	3.69	5.42	2.03	2.21	5
Public Service of N.J.	2.45	Mar. 30	24	3.15	2.61	2.34	2.88	7
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	22	1.77	2.15	0.38	1.11	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.41	0.30	0.35	4
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	2.30†	Jan. 1	15	3.04	2.82	2.37	2.56	7
Schenley .. 5	—	—	33	—	5.04	2.46	2.52	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.03	5.58	4.18	6.60	5
Socony Vacuum Corp. .. 15	0.50†	M.S. 15	22	—	1.82	1.29	1.09	6
Southern Pacific .. 100	—	—	123	10.19	0.20	D 1.51	1.63	nil
Standard Brands	0.40	Jan. 2	4	1.58	0.73	0.62	0.51	6
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	6.59	D 0.86	D 2.49	D 1.34	nil
Standard Oil of N.J. .. 25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	3.47	5.64	2.86	3.27	5
Texas Gulf Sulphur	2.25	Mar. 15	15	5.21	3.02	1.81	2.04	7
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.30†	Jan. 2	30	3.40	4.81	2.77	3.86	3
Union Pacific Railway .. 100	6	Jan. 2	—	17.53	6.15	6.62	6.74	7
United Aircraft .. 5	2.75	Irregular	12	—	1.52	2.05	3.53	7
United Airlines .. 5	—	—	8	—	D 0.53	D 0.66	0.21	nil
United Corp.	—	—	3	0.55	0.22	0.07	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	1	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	0.98	1.07	8
U.S. Rubber .. 10	—	—	94	nil	2.21	0.43	2.91	nil
U.S. Steel	3	Irregular	119	12.90	8.01	D 3.79	1.83	4
Vanadium	1†	Irregular	39	4.59	2.22	0.61	3.25	3
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	18	1.84	1.48	0.41	0.36	nil
Westinghouse Elec. .. 50	4.50†	Feb. 28	71	7.22	7.53	3.38	5.18	4

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Argentine is Still In Trade Dilemma

She Needs U.S. Goods but Bilateral Pacts Limit Dollar Exchange

The exchange stringency which forced Argentina into a temporary suspension of exchange permits for United States goods on Sept. 19 has not been cured despite the fact that the suspension was lifted recently, foreign traders stated in New York. They predicted that similar suspension will have to be imposed at recurring intervals while the war lasts and conceded that the recent exchange action was dictated by necessity and not by animosity toward this country and its producers, says Chas E. Egan in the "New York Times."

Handicapped by bilateral trade agreements which produce no dollar exchange, the country is dependent upon United States purchases for the dollars she must have to meet foreign obligations and to cover necessary imports from this and other countries, exporters said. Despite the sharp rise in our imports of Argentine products (a gain of 54 per cent in the first nine months of the war compared with the year before), United States exports to Argentina have risen at a greater rate (70.2 per cent in the same period).

Three Reasons Behind Action

Three reasons are ascribed by exporters for Argentina's restrictions on permits for United States goods. The first is that Argentina acted because she is compelled to bring the volume of exchange permits within the amount of dollars available; second, that authorities in Argentina suspect there has been considerable "padding" by importers in their applications for exchange; and third, that Argentina may have in mind some sort of price control of goods coming into the country from the United States.

In the last two instances Argentina, by suspending the issuance of permits for a week, has had time to give close study to the permits and detect those which are padded as well as to compare prices on American goods with the prices charged in other markets.

In an analysis of the recent Argentine ruling, the National Foreign Trade Council recently called attention to the disparity in trade between this country and the Argentine and to the difficulties that nation faces as a result of trade policies which, the council adds, have been more or less forced upon her.

With current dependence on the United States for many articles, the council explained, curtailment of imports from the United States will affect Argentine importers and retailers to a far greater degree than it will their United States purveyors.

Export Import Loans Help

Help from the United States through loans by the Export-Import Bank of Washington may relieve the situation temporarily but the problem must recur if existing conditions continue. The credits also are likely to become an added charge against United States trade, it was contended. There has been much criticism here, the report continued, against Argentina's policy of placing a prior lien on available dollar exchange to service the external dollar indebtedness of the country.

Increasing purchases by the United States of Argentina's products or that country's return to the principles of multilateral trade, seem to be the only solutions if Argentina is to avoid exchange difficulties and open its market to the potential demand for United States goods, the council held.

The former of these alternatives is debatable: that is the present ability of the United States to consume substantial additional quantities of Argentine products which, to a degree, are competitive with our own, the report concluded. As to the other alternative—the return by Argentina to the principles of multilateral trade—unfortunately Argentina is not in a position to control this situation. It is an imposition from which Argentina, undoubtedly, would wish to escape; however, it is an imposition from which no immediate release appears probable.

Nazi Airman Who Led Recent Raids

Formerly Well-Known Civil Pilot in England

The leader of the German airmen in a number of recent raids on England is a veteran pilot extremely well known at British civilian airports before the war, who has been specially selected for the job owing to his knowledge of London, says the "Daily Telegraph."

When war broke out he was a commercial pilot for the German airline with which Imperial Airways linked up at Berlin for Vienna and South-Eastern Europe.

Two R.A.F. fighter squadrons on the South-East Coast have a wager as to which shall be the first to "down" the German. As far as possible, they try to tackle him in turn.

Each squadron-leader has on one occasion almost got him, but both times he got clear by what is described as "a really brilliant piece of flying."

The squadron eventually successful in acounting for him will be entertained at dinner by their rivals.

Argentine's Sugar Use Up 4.1 Per Cent.

New York.

Sugar consumption in the Argentine Republic during the crop year ended May 31, 1940 totaled 436,600 long tons, raw value, as compared with 419,200 tons in the previous season, an increase of approximately 4.1 per cent. according to advices received by Lamborn & Company from Buenos Aires. Exports during the year totaled 52,300 tons as contrasted with 8,070 tons in the previous period. The shipments went principally to other South American countries, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

Sugar production last season reached a new high with 513,000 long tons, an increase of 55,000 tons or 12 per cent. over the previous year when 458,000 tons were manufactured.

The stock on hand on June 1, 1940 amounted to 180,000 long tons, while in 1939 on the same date there were held 155,900 tons.

Harnessing of the St. Lawrence

Treaty Drive is Revived; Power Shortage Argument in Move to Develop Resources

One hundred and ninety-two years have elapsed since man first harnessed the waters of Niagara Falls. While Father Louis Hennepin was the first white man ever to view the Falls, in 1678, it was not until 1748 that the French-Canadian trader, Chabert Joncaire, utilized the minutest fraction of their energy by ingeniously designing and constructing a sawmill on the cataract's brink, says Thomas P. Swift in the "New York Times."

From this humble and insignificant beginning, the development of power from Niagara Falls and surrounding waterways has run the gamut of evolutionary and economic progress to political power intrigue. Production of electric energy from Niagara's waters became an actuality in the early Eighteen Nineties and by 1909 the United States and Canada had joined hands in an effort to advance the "common interest" of both countries through the International Joint Commission, established as a permanent body to settle international boundary disputes and investigate the problem of improving the St. Lawrence waterway.

Strongly Advocated Until 1924

Development of the St. Lawrence seaway, purely as a navigation project, was advocated strongly by the United States Government until 1924 and then, for the first time, the possibilities of including hydro power in the vast undertaking were not only realized but given official sanction. Four Presidents of the United States have strongly urged the adoption of the St. Lawrence seaway plan, but sectional opposition, plus pure economics, has defeated every attempt for treaty approval.

The last St. Lawrence treaty was signed by Canadian and United States officials in 1932 and sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt, with an endorsing message, in 1934. It failed to pass the Senate, falling short of the necessary two-thirds majority, by twelve votes, however. Since that time it officialy has lain dormant.

In recent months, however, New Deal proponents of the plan, co-operating with the New York State Power Authority, have been actively at work in reviving the treaty. This time, in sharp contrast to previous proposals, the controversial navigation features of the plan, if not eliminated, undoubtedly will be relegated to the background.

Current negotiations between Washington and Ottawa, while guarded with the greatest of secrecy, are understood to be based on the intensive development of hydro power along the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River and not on the larger seaway project of both navigation and power encompassing the entire St. Lawrence-Niagara-Great Lakes system.

"Preparedness" Angle Cited

Canada, under wartime pressure and accelerated industrial expansion, is desirous of increasing its power facilities to play the role of "arsenal of the Empire." The United States, embarking on the greatest national preparedness programme in the history of the nation, is expected to advance, through Administration proponents of the plan, the "possible power shortage" and "future preparedness" arguments to their fullest degree.

Difficult Problems

It generally is recognized that private enterprise cannot develop the full power resources of the St. Lawrence. On the other hand it will be a costly undertaking for both countries and, if the power development programme were to be started tomorrow, it could not, according to competent engineers, be completed within seven years because of the water and ice hazards that would be encountered during the construction period.

Despite the problems which development of a St. Lawrence hydro system would bring to private utilities in New York State, it is known that President Roosevelt considers the undertaking as a definite objective. In a message to the Senate in 1934, he declared:

As you know, I have advocated the development of four great power areas in the United States, each to serve as a yardstick and each to be controlled by the government or governmental agencies. The St. Lawrence development in the Northeast calls for action.

It is estimated that, eventually, about 5,000,000 horsepower of electricity can be extracted from the St. Lawrence-Niagara development; cost estimates range up to $200,000,000, the bulk of which would be shouldered by the United States.

Japan Has Plenty Scrap for Steel

Supply of Raw Materials For Output at 1939 Rate Could Last a Year

Japan may have a one-year supply of raw materials for the manufacture of steel at the 1939 rate of output of 7,055,000 net tons, by far the highest figure in the history of Japan. If this conclusion is accurate, it may provide the key to recent developments and the puzzling equanimity of Tokyo officials over the prospect of an immediate loss of United States and British supplies of raw materials, says Kenneth L. Austin in the "New York Times."

With respect to Japanese steel production, these raw materials are scrap steel and to a limited degree pig iron and ferro-alloys imported from the United States, and iron ore, pig iron, scrap steel, molybdenum and tin from British dependencies such as India and Malaya in the Far East.

In the six years 1934 to 1939 inclusive, the United States exported 10,550,000 net tons of scrap steel, pig iron and ferro-alloys to Japan. Exports of scrap steel alone were 9,705,000 net tons. One ton of scrap steel makes one ton of new steel. One ton of pig iron makes about nine-tenths of a ton of steel, with other materials added.

Scrap From Other Sources

Recorded Japanese imports of scrap steel from other sources in the six years were 2,272,000 net tons. This does not include vessels purchased from many countries and broken up into scrap in Japan, nor does it include imports from British dependencies since 1936, or half the period reviewed, which are an official secret.

Other Supply Sources

It is not known how much scrap steel was collected in Japan, Korea, Manchoukuo and controlled parts of China in the period. Some Japanese statements that such sources produced as much scrap as was imported, making more than 12,000,000 tons for the six years, are obviously far too high. Other Japanese statements that domestic (which they mean as including the mainland of Asia) scrap made 30 per cent. of the steel give a figure in excess of 10,000,000 tons for the six years, which is probably high.

Taking a conservative estimate of 6,000,000 tons for domestic generation of scrap steel for the period makes a total of at least 18,775,000 tons of scrap available for the Japanese steel industry in the six years.

Japan produced 19,035,000 net tons of pig iron in the period and imported 2,831,000 tons from 1934 to 1936. British India was a principal source of this material. No figures have been available since 1936, owing to the secrecy with respect to imports of various important materials from British-controlled areas. A conservative estimate is that 26,000,000 tons of pig iron was available for the Japanese steel industry in the period.

42,175,000 Tons of Ingots

The 18,775,000 tons of scrap would produce 18,775,000 tons of steel and the 26,000,000 tons of pig iron would produce 23,400,000 tons of steel, without allowing for negligible losses and variations, or a total of 42,175,000 net tons of steel ingots.

Actual steel production was 35,500,000 net tons, leaving available materials for an additional 6,675,000 net tons of output, or virtually one year's supply. Japan produced 7,055,000 tons of steel in 1939, against 6,459,000 in 1938 and 6,406,000 in 1937. Production was 5,538,000 tons in 1936, against 5,442,000 in 1935 and 4,302,000 in 1934. The output was considerably lower in prior years, as were the figures on pig-iron output and imports and scrap steel imports.

The situation has not changed much thus far in 1940, despite the war in Europe, since Japan has been able to import and produce materials at a rate keeping her abreast of steel production, according to the best available estimates. The American embargo will alter the situation considerably, but will not be very effective for many months.

Every Man Volunteered

Courageous Behaviour of Engine Drivers

The important work of British railways in carrying supplies to all parts of the country is continued under all hazards.

On one of the railway lines it was revealed recently they had some trouble. Near a main line signal box, nestling close to the up-line, lay a heavy bomb, waiting to explode, writes the "Daily Express."

Military experts examined the place cautiously soon after the Luftwaffe raider passed over. They gave their verdict:—"The bomb is liable to go off any moment. It will probably blow up both lines. You had better close the whole section until then."

Railway officials cursed and chafed. In signal boxes up and down the line bells rang urgently telling of freight trains hurrying to pass.

Past the Bomb

The officials held a brief consultation in the nearest depot and decided to see if any driver and fireman would risk taking a train past the bomb.

First, with infinite caution, they shunted a line of thirty high-sided wagons loaded with coal along the up-line to give some protection from blast.

Then they asked for volunteers. Every driver and fireman in the depot came forward. From that moment rank and file railwaymen took charge.

As the first freight train reached the dangerous section it was stopped and a volunteer crew climbed on board.

They explained about the bomb and prepared to take over. "Not so fast," interrupted the regular driver. "This is our train. Bomb or no bomb, we take it through."

So they took the train on the down line past the coal trucks where the bomb lay waiting to blow them up. They got through.

A second, third and fourth train arrived, and exactly the same thing happened. The regular crew refused to let any any one else do the job.

Twenty-four heavy freight trains, every one with its own driver, fireman and guard went past the bomb. The volunteers had nothing to do.

Jack-in-the-Box German Pilots

Hurled out of Aircraft By a Spring

A number of German fighter aircraft are believed to be now fitted with a spring under the pilot's seat to assist parachute escapes. The spring is apparently released by a button or lever at the side of the pilot's compartment, and is so strong that it hurls the pilot straight out of the cockpit like a jack-in-the-box, throwing him clear of the aircraft, says the "Times."

A Hurricane pilot who attacked a Messerschmitt 109 recently saw his bullets entering the fuselage, and was surprised to see the pilot spring into the air like a man standing at attention, and then make a parachute landing.

In view of the consistency with which Hurricanes and Spitfires are shooting down the Messerschmitts, this new device will no doubt be warmly welcomed by the German pilots. In the past, encumbered by their heavy parachutes, many of them have experienced great difficulty in climbing out of the cockpit before their aircraft has lost too much height to make a parachute landing possible.

Germany Not Able Demonetize Gold

Economist Says Her Threat Is Unworkable; Barter Cannot Be a Substitute

Colorado Springs, Colo., By Mail.

A New York economist told representatives of America's mining industry they have little to fear from "the threat of Germany to outlaw gold in the event of her victory in the present conflict," states the "Christian Science Monitor."

Barter cannot be used as a substitute for gold and Germany does not prefer barter regardless of statements by leaders whose word has failed in the past, economist Thomas M. McNiece declared at the Metal Mining Convention of the American Mining Congress. The present or eventual effects of war conditions on several metals were discussed in a symposium yesterday.

Threat Discounted

Discounting what he called a German threat to demonetize gold and establish a world-wide system of barter, Mr. McNiece said that Germany's barter efforts to date were undertaken as "a last resort when her gold and foreign exchange reserves were exhausted."

"As she has taken over one country after another, Germany has reached for nothing more quickly than for the gold and other financial assets of those countries," the New Yorker declared.

Barter Unworkable

Technically, barter can not work in this unless we revert to living standards of many centuries ago. This in itself would promote revolutions all over the world.

Even if it could be made to work, barter would require complete and unqualified multilateral co-operation throughout the world—a condition impossible to realize.

The free operation of foreign exchange markets provides a place where international debtors and creditors meet, barter their obligations and settle the differences with gold. The only reason for differences is that obligations cannot be made to balance by this barter if balances are to disappear, somebody has to take less goods.

Canada Is Faced With Hard Grain Problem

Storage of Next Year Crop is Uncertain

Winnipeg, By Mail.

J. A. Mackinnon, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, said in an interview recently that serious as the present wheat problem is, it is only "trifling" compared with what it will be next year unless the international situation alters radically, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

On tour through the west to study the grain situation, Mr. Mackinnon stopped in Winnipeg for a series of informal conferences with wheat board officials, members of the grain trade and Manitoba government officials.

Elevators Full

Unless Britain manages to gain a foothold on the European continent, Canada will face the next crop year with her elevators full and nowhere to put the new crop except in storage on farms, he said.

He was unable to say whether the federal government would attempt a solution by restricting crop acreage or not, but the government realized the need for a decision before next year's seeding began.

Advances to Farmers

The wheat committee of the federal cabinet was willing to make advances on farm-stored grain but unexpected difficulties prevented immediate action. The difficulty was in obtaining a means of making the advances to farmers since the banks and elevators did not wish to become directly involved.

With the conflicting evidence coming out of the west, he had decided to study the situation himself.

I want to make it clearly understood," he declared, that I believe an advance to be necessary. I want it further understood that I am certain the difficulty will be met.

As a token of encouragement General Chiang Kai-shek ordered a big banner to be awarded to members of the "Doomed Battalion" at a track and field competition held at the local internment camp on Tuesday, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao." General Chen Cheng, Director of Political Affairs of the Military Affairs Commission, and Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Organization of the Koumintang, have also presented banners.

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Random Notes From London

A Graceful Compliment; Another Myth Exploded; A Record of Dunkirk

THE Portuguese Government has paid a noteworthy compliment to a great Englishman. A special stamp bearing the likeness of Sir Rowland Hill, the pioneer of cheap postage, is about to be issued in Portugal to commemorate the centenary of the adhesive postage stamp, which falls this year.

Rowland Hill came from a notable Worcestershire family. He was born in 1795, and as a young man had a disease of the spine which kept him in bed for months on end. To pass the time he used to invent mathematical problems which he solved in his head.

When he was about 40 he began to turn his attention to the postal system, which was then in a very unsatisfactory condition in Britain, as in other parts of the world. The trouble was that letters had to be paid for by the recipient rather than the sender, with the result that if anyone received a letter which he did not like the look of, he could refuse to accept it and it would be returned.

The Post Office thus frequently had to carry the letter twice, and received no payment at all.

This was one reason for the high postal rates of a shilling and upwards per letter according to distance.

The First Stamp

Sir Rowland Hill is said to have been the man who first saw that the solution was to make the sender pay the postal charge. He also realized that as the chief postal expense was in receiving and distribution, the fairest course was a uniform postal rate, not varying with the distance.

His suggestions were adopted, and very shortly it was found possible to reduce the British postal rate to a penny per letter. Shortly afterwards, in 1840, adhesive postage stamps were introduced, as I have mentioned previously in these notes. Hill suggested their use in these words: — "Perhaps the difficulties might be obviated by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash which by applying a little moisture might be attached to the back of the letter." This is the first definition of an adhesive postage stamp. Stamps acted as a public indication that the cost of carrying the letter had been paid.

The first postage stamp was, of course, the famous "Penny Black"—a beautiful engraving of the head of the young Queen Victoria. Other countries were not slow to adopt the same method, and the new Portuguese stamp is a graceful tribute to one of the many contributions which Great Britain has made to world civilization.

Cutting It Short

A minor sensation has been caused among the British Ministries by Mr. Churchill's instructions to civil servants to drop their official discursive style and write plain English. But the Prime Minister's move has been welcome both inside and outside Whitehall.

Like the Government officials in other countries, members of British Government departments have for long delighted in a ponderous style that bears little relation to the English language as used by the majority of English people—their only rivals have been some politicians and a small, ever decreasing number of after-dinner speakers.

"Consideration is being given to the possibility of carrying into effect the suggestions contained in your proposal" is the kind of sentence that has rolled out from Whitehall. It is an example of the practice of going the longest way round to get home.

So this is to be changed, to the pleasure of all lovers of straightforward English. The defect of a longstanding tradition will not be hard to bear and for Mr. Churchill, himself a brilliant writer, it will have been a joy.

Another Myth Exploded

The German assertion that they have successfully blockaded Britain looks a little comic beside the statement on British imports and exports recently made by the British Minister of Shipping, Mr. Ronald Cross.

Despite the worst the enemy could do, Britain imported 4,500,000 tons of essential commodities during the month of July—"enough to give the people a full and varied diet and to provide us with the sinews of war."

In the same month the value of British exports to the United States of America was 80 per cent. above the pre-war average. The tonnage of shipping leaving British ports for the U.S.A. during July was 25 per cent. higher than the monthly average for the first four months of 1940.

Even more important is the fact that while, since war began, Britain has lost 1,900,000 tons of shipping she has more than replaced that loss by adding to her merchant fleet, by building, capture and purchase, the huge total of 2,000,000 tons.

In spite of all the power Germany has been able to bring against British sea commerce, Britain's overseas trade is being fully maintained.

A Record of Dunkirk

A new roomful of war paintings has been added to the exhibition of the work of the official British war artists which is now open to the public at the National Gallery, London. Among the many fine new pictures one which has attracted great attention is Mr. Charles Cundall's large canvas showing the British troops embarking from the beach at Dunkirk under heavy bombardment. The dramatic effect is heightened by the cloud of black smoke from the burning town which darkens half the sky.

Another striking feature of the exhibition is the series of crayon portraits of Britain's service chiefs by Mr. Eric Kennington. His drawings of Lawrence of Arabia and the little band of Englishmen who worked with him in Mesopotamia in the last war are well-known to all readers of Lawrence's great book "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom."

One of Mr. Kennington's finest pictures in the present exhibition is not of a "Service chief" at all, but of an ordinary English seaman from H.M.S.S. Exeter, one of the victors of the River Plate action, whose determined young face symbolizes the spirit of the Royal Navy to perfection.

The Bulb Industry

Out of the catastrophe which has temporarily extinguished free Holland has come some gain for free Dutchmen and their allies in warring Britain. That gain is the acquisition of the Dutch bulb industry.

When the Nazis swept into Holland they put a ban on bulb growing, one of Holland's great and historic industries and main exports. Not content with that, the invaders set about the destruction of the bulb crops. For instance, the huge tulip crops were fed to cattle.

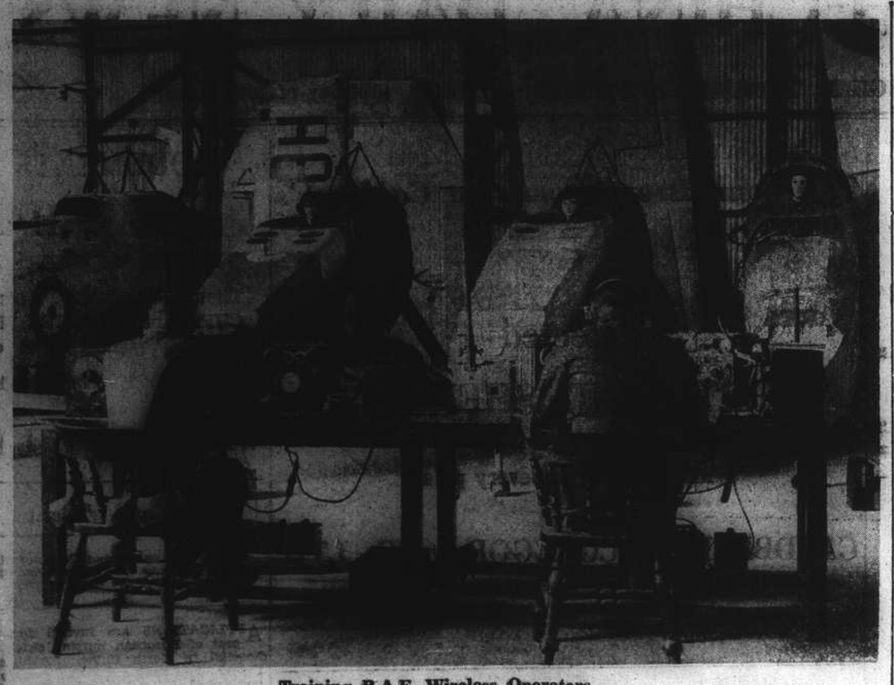
Holland's misfortune has resulted in the stimulation of England's bulb-growing industry. With the help of Dutch experts six thousand acres of daffodils, tulips and hyacinths are under cultivation in Lincolnshire, and an extension of this area is being planned to handle the great bulb export trade formerly in Dutch hands.

For example, quite recently the English, bulb-growing interests were able to offer the United States, a big buyer of Dutch bulbs, 40,000,000 English grown bulbs, to the value of £250,000.

Holland in England

Since it is clear that this industry cannot be restored in Holland in the immediate future, the present plans of the English growers to transfer the world bulb centre from Holland to the lowlands of Lincolnshire will divert to England this large and important export trade. The part of Lincolnshire concerned has always been known as as "Little Holland" on account of its resemblance to the Dutch landscape and soil.

Incidentally, Dutch growers, for the last twenty years, have been coming to England for what the trade call "novelties," that is, bulbs of outstanding merit, so that the destruction by the Nazis of Holland's great stocks will not affect the English grower's capacity to take on world exports.



Training R.A.F. Wireless Operators

Typical of the care taken in training personnel of the R.A.F. is the system whereby the wireless operators, earphones on their heads, sit in dummy fuselages to receive and transmit messages to men a short distance away. No man goes on active service unless he is thoroughly trained.

Czecho-Slovakian Airmen With the R.A.F.

How They Fought Their Way to England After the Collapse of France

WHEN London had its greatest raid recently Czecho-Slovak pilots in their Hurricanes brought down five of the enemy, writes the "Manchester Guardian." This was far from being the first news we have had of successes won in the air by these valuable allies since their escape from France.

Two years ago, on the eve of Munich, Czecho-Slovakia had an Air Force of more than a thousand aircraft, bombers and fighters, 1,300 first-class pilots, and the necessary complement of trained gunners, observers, and wireless operators. Apart from its admitted technical quality and military strength, Czech aviation had an uncommonly wide basis of popular interest and support. The many air pageants organized all over the country by the Masaryk Flying League were true popular festivals, attracting many thousands of peasants, workers, children, people of all classes, who gathered for them as they had gathered for fairs and pilgrimages in former days. Gliding was a sport of schoolboys and schoolgirls.

Machines turned out by the Czecho-Slovak factories of Avia, Letov, Aero, Walter, and C.K.D. achieved in the hands of Czech and Slovak pilots world records, some of which still stand. (One of the pilots who set up these records is now Military Attaché at the Czecho-Slovak Legation in London).

Escape From Nazi Rule

It was then a strong and healthy growth that the Nazi machine was able to interrupt. Among the first objectives of the Nazi invasion on March 15, 1939, were the airfields; one of the first orders given out by the invaders was, "No one must take the air." Only a few of the Czech airmen were able to fly their machines out of the country. But in the following months Czecho-Slovak airmen trickled persistently across the frontiers into Poland and Hungary and began a series of astonishing journeys which took many of them across Yugo-Slavia, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Syria; finally they arrived in France or the French North Africa possessions, joined the Foreign Legion, and waited until the outbreak of war gave them the opportunity to fly again. One of them has described, in a letter to a friend, what happened to him and to his companions:

The outbreak of war and the French mobilization found some of us in Africa, in the first regiment of the Foreign Legion, stationed at Sidi-bel-Abes. We had been serving as infantry; now we were ordered to join the French Air Force. Everywhere there were crowds of people, and a lot of weeping. Fathers, husbands, lovers are leaving. We watch the good-byes and the weeping. We see everybody's tears except those of the Arab women. Under their veils, no doubt, they are weeping, too.

And we stand there on the railway station and wait for the train. A few for Tunis, others for Morocco, Oran, Sidi-al-Bel, Casablanca, various air bases. No one has come to say good-bye to us.

We are without homeland, parents, sweethearts. It is all so strange. As my train moves off we say good-bye to one another. A foreign legionary standing on the platform waves to us.

So the nucleus of the new Czecho-Slovak Air Force began to form on French soil. Old flying comrades were reunited; new-comers joined them, some escaping from the Protectorate and some even crossing the Atlantic to take part in the fight. (More than 1,500,000 Czechs and Slovaks are settled in North America.) They were incorporated in the French squadrons, wearing French uniform, operating with strange and too often out-of-date machines. As early as the end of October the first Czecho-Slovak pilots appeared on the Western Front. After a little time the Czechs and Slovaks formed between a sixth and a third of fifteen French squadrons, in addition to the Czech air units which were directly attached to the Czecho-Slovak Army.

Heavy Duties

The duties of these men were not light; France had no surplus of pilots, and when Germany made her attack in the early summer it often happened that the Czecho-Slovak pilots were on duty from three in the morning until eleven at night and were in the air three times in a day. They shot down about a hundred German aircraft, and many were decorated. On June 1 the French Government agreed with the Czech leaders on the formation of an independent Czech-Slovak Air Force, which was to work under its own command and to meet the Germans in aircraft bearing the Czecho-slovak markings. But the collapse of French resistance was already on the way.

The first that the Czecho-Slovak airmen knew of the armistice was that their machines were located in the hangars by the French commands. Again, hardly any were able to fly their machines away; a few did manage to bring their machines to England, while others reached North Africa, and one bomber was heard of who flew across the breadth of Italy and landed in a Balkan country. For the majority, however, the question was how the men themselves could get away. Naturally the Czech authorities in London were doing what they could. On June 17 the British Air Ministry took over responsibility for the Czech airmen, and a message went out from President Benes, through the B.B.C.'s Czech broadcasts, telling them to make their way as best they could to England.

From France to England

How they came is a story as strange as that of their original escape from the Protectorate. Thirty-eight pilots came to England in one British bomber, which brought across the Channel a load of fifty men; the remainder were French and British. Some joined the Czecho-Slovak Army in its embarkation from the South of France. Many took ship to the North African ports which they had left as Foreign Legionaries, went on to Gibraltar, and came to England in British naval convoy. At Bordeaux two Czech air officers managed to charter a French ship, a cargo vessel usually sailing between Bordeaux and Saigon; 270 Czecho-Slovak soldiers and airmen sailed in that ship, ignoring German bombing attacks, the minefield with which German aircraft tried to block the mouth of the Gironde, and the threat of submarines. With them were 126 Czecho-Slovak women and other civilian refugees and a Polish artillery officers' school that had been established in France. When they were at sea an order was sent out to all French ships to return to home ports, but the captain and crew decided—not without influence from their passengers—to join General de Gaulle, sailed to Gibraltar, and joined a British convoy.

Since then the Czecho-Slovak airmen have been retraining and re-equipping in this country. The help that their skill, experience, and determination can bring to the Royal Air Force is not to be underestimated. Even greater is the significance for their fellow-countrymen at home of their participation in the struggle against Nazi Germany.

Japan Losing One of Her Best Interpreters

American Professor Sails For United States

Osaka, Nov. 3.

Japan will lose one of the best interpreters of her literature to the world when Mr. Glenn Shaw, 53-year-old American university professor, sails for the United States on Monday aboard the ss. President Pierce.

Mr. Shaw who has been residing in Japan since 1916, has translated several Japanese literary works and is an authority on books on Japan. He was recently awarded a fifth-class Order of the Rising Sun.—Domei.

Japanese Evacuees Leave London

London, Nov. 3.

Two hundred Japanese evacuees left London yesterday on their way to Galway, Ireland, from where they were scheduled to sail for Japan aboard the Fushimi Maru.—Domei.

Ban on Theaters to Be Lifted in Japan

Tokyo, Nov. 3.

In order to "cheer up the population" the Metropolitan Police Board has decided to remove its ban on theaters for one month, commencing tomorrow, the "Yomiuri" announced today. The theaters will be allowed to remain open all day instead of the few hours a day they were permitted to operate until now. The police have already lifted the ban on parades, owing to the festivities this month marking the 2,600th anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese Empire.—Havas.

Recall of French Minister to Thailand Rumoured in Bangkok

French Legation Has No Knowledge of Unconfirmed Reports; Thai Ships Not to Call at Indo-China

Bangkok, Nov. 2.

The French Minister to Thailand, M.P.P. Lepissier has been recalled by the Vichy government, according to wholly unconfirmed reports here.

The French Legation, however, said it had no knowledge of the reported recall of M. Lepissier.

Observers recalled that M. Lepissier was said to have advised Vichy to accede to Thai demands on French-Indo-China.

Meanwhile the Council of Ministers met in a three hour special session yesterday afternoon, on the eve of opening an extraordinary session of the National Assembly. Subjects discussed at the meeting were not announced.

An emergency decree was issued Wednesday forbidding Thai ships to halt in French Indo-China ports without special permission.

It was announced that General M.P.A. Martin, former Commander-in-Chief of French forces in French Indo-China has accepted an invitation of the Thai Premier to visit Bangkok on his way to France.—United Press.

Britain Blamed

Tokyo, Nov. 3.

The "Kokumin" today blamed Britain for the feud between Thailand and Indo-China over Thailand's territorial demands which the French Colony has rejected.

The "Kokumin" urged the Japanese Government to take measures for the settlement of the quarrel with the view that such steps were necessary in the programme for the construction of a new order in Greater Asia.—United Press.

Women Given Medals For Bravery

London, Nov. 2.

Three members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force were awarded the Military Medal for displaying "courage and example of a high order" by remaining at their posts and calmly carrying out their duties during an intensive air raid on an aerodrome. They are Acting Assistant Section Officer Elspeth Candlish Henderson, daughter of Mr. Robert Candlish Henderson, Scottish King's Counsel, and Sergeants Joan Eugene Mortimer and Helen Emily Turner, who in civil life were respectively a political organizer and a telephonist.—Reuter.

Turkish Sentiment Sad Anti-Axis

Pres. Ineunu's Address Regarded as Indication Of National Feeling

Ankara, Nov. 3.

Sentiments expressed by President Ineunu have caused lively satisfaction in those diplomatic circles in Ankara which are hostile to the Rome-Berlin-Axis. Judging from the great ovation when General Ineunu left the Chamber it also pleased the President's Turkish audience.

His reference to the "unbreakable bonds of alliance with Britain" was particularly noted. This, it was pointed out, was the first time since the outbreak of war that a Turkish official declaration had given such emphasis to the alliance. It was considered particularly significant at a moment when the Axis field of war against Britain is coming nearer Turkish frontiers.

High importance was also attached to the President's references to the Italo-Greek conflict. General Ineunu made it clear that Turkey would not retreat into neutrality when the war "enters that zone the security and tranquility of which are of primary importance to Turkey." On the contrary, he pointed out, Turkey entered into consultation on the situation with her ally, Britain. It was noted that while the President left open the question of what Turkey would do, he did not say Turkey would not act.

In practice Turkey can not actively help Greece militarily in the present circumstances, but the President's warning that Greece was within the Turkish zone of interests, it was thought would not be lost on Bulgaria.

It was generally expected in Ankara that the Government would soon take some extraordinary measures to increase military preparedness against a possibility of extension by the Axis of military activities in the neighbourhood of Turkey.

Should Germany think of using Turkey as she planned to use Rumania the answer was given in the President's speech. "The use of our territory" he declared "or of our seas or skies by belligerents in action against each other will be absolutely impossible so long as we do not participate in the war." That assurance, it was thought, should please the Soviet Union, which was felt to be chronically suspicious that the British were seeking to obtain the use of Turkish air bases.

Gen. Ineunu's reference to the fact that the relations of former amity with U.S.S.R. had been restored were taken to mean it had been possible to clear up mutual suspicions and it was felt more than that should not be read into the President's statement.

Taking the speech as a whole, observers in Ankara expressed the opinion it might be recorded as an advanced statement of Turkish policy since the war began. The Italian attack on Greece was considered to have been a turning point for Turkey.—Reuter.

Diplomats Sound Out Vichy

London, Nov. 3.

Foreign diplomats here believe Great Britain is seeking explanations from Vichy as to the future status of the French Fleet and naval bases.

The inquiries concern both Metropolitan France and France's overseas possessions and units of the fleet in those places, informed sources said.—United Press.

THE widow of Professor John Tyndall survived by 47 years her husband whose death she by an error precipitated. He was ill at their home at Hindhead, and Mrs. Tyndall was nursing him devotedly when she gave him an overdose of chloral that proved fatal. She continued to live at Hindhead, and was 95 years old when she died recently. Her father, Lord Claud Hamilton, was brother of the first Duke of Abercorn, her mother a daughter of the third Earl of Carysfort.

Japanese Evacuee Ship Arrives in Galway

Aboard the ss. Fushimi Maru, Nov. 2.

The last Japanese vessel to evacuate Japanese nationals from Britain arrived safely through dangerous waters at Galway, Ireland last night. The ship was one hour earlier than scheduled.

The Fushimi Maru was expected to remain in Galway for four days and then proceed for Japan via New York after taking on 172 evacuees.—Domei.

French-German Pact Announcement Forecast

Rome, Nov. 2.

The widely circulated Turin newspaper, "Gazzetta Del Popolo," yesterday said France shortly would announce official adhesion to a new European set-up.

France also would make public the conditions under which an agreement between France and Germany was reached, the paper said.—United Press.

Victims of Indo-China Air Tragedy Decorated

Hanoi, Oct 31.

His Majesty Emperor Hirohito of Japan has decorated posthumously the five French victims of the air disaster of July 7, when an Air-France plane, flying over Hainan Island, was brought down by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries. It was announced here today.—Havas.

First American Correspondent Reaches Greek War Front

Mountain Highways Reported Rutted, Filled With Holes; Ancient Car Leaves Troops Behind

Mr. Reynolds Packard, the United Press Staff correspondent at Rome, flew from Rome and reached the war front in Greece yesterday. He is the first American correspondent at the front, Mr. Packard made the journey without official approval from Rome and without being accredited to the Italian fighting forces.

With Italian Army in Greece, By Air Courier to Tirana, Nov. 3.

"I SPLASHED and skidded over a rocky, muddy, mountain road, 'somewhere' in Greece yesterday, accompanying heavy mechanized Italian columns on their way to the front in the region of Janina.

"Riding in a somewhat battered American car, one of the few in Albania not yet requisitioned by the Army, I passed dozens of slower moving trucks filled with Italian soldiers. The trucks ploughed their way through mud and slithered around narrow mountain roads.

"The troops were en route to consolidate advances already made by lighter Italian flying columns, I was told.

"Highways, which were never too good, were filled with holes and ruts resulting from unusually heavy traffic and torrential rains of the past few days.

"At several places along the road I could see where Italians had repaired bridges and embankments which Greek forces had blown up.

"According to officers with whom I talked the Italian troops practically have surrounded Janina, capital of Cimuria. Italian entry into the town is expected momentarily, if it already has not taken place.

"Officers informed me that Italian shock-troops are composed of infantry supported by light 'scooter' tanks, which are the only tanks that can be used in mountain regions, especially after heavy rains."—United Press.

Italians Increase Forces

Bitolj, Yugoslavia. Nov. 3.

Reports from the Albanian frontier yesterday indicated that the Italians had increased their forces in Albania from 12 to 14 divisions.—United Press.

Axis Powers Said In Agreement

Rome Claims Adjustments Of Relations Settled, But France Doubtful

London, Nov. 3.

"It is reaffirmed in official circles that Italy and Germany are in perfect agreement as to how future relations with France must be adjusted," said a statement issued by the official Italian news agency, broadcast from Rome.

The statement added: "These relations are subordinated to the liquidation of Italian and German claims upon France."—Reuter.

Early Agreement Unlikely

Zurich, Nov. 3.

Expectations of an early settlement between France and the Axis Powers have evaporated, qualified observers here state. This widespread conviction proves the appositeness of an old French proverb, for it is already becoming to be taken for granted that Herr Hitler's wheedling of France had miscarried, and many are at least doubtful whether Signor Mussolini's bolt in Greece has not misfired.

The Vichy correspondent of Lasuisse says now that the proposed basis of a final settlement has been upset by Italy's insistence on fulfilment of her territorial claims political circles here consider the scope of the Franco-German negotiations is limited to alleviation of the armistice terms.

Though M. Laval is apparently willing to go to the extreme limit in concessions to Germany and his newspaper is supporting an extreme anti-British tendency, other voices have been raised. "Le Temps" writes: "It would be an insult to the French people if certain material alleviations weighed down the scales in order to facilitate acceptance of concessions."

Meanwhile suppressive measures in France continue. "La Suisse" reports from Vichy that 50 sub-prefects have been "retired" and 143 who gained considerable local influence have been transferred elsewhere.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten" states semi-official comments that Franco-German negotiations would lead to a big political demonstration designed to influence the United States presidential election are now retracted and a warning is given that nothing has been settled with France other than the principle of co-operation.—Reuter.

Modus Vivendi Possible

New York, Nov. 3.

A modus vivendi will probably replace a peace treaty between France and the Axis, which could not be signed by Marshal Petain owing to numerous obstacles, including the question concerning the cession of colonies, writes the Rome correspondent of the "New York Times."—Reuter.

Laval Returns to Vichy Attends Council

Vichy, Nov. 1.

Interrupting his conversations with the German civil and military authorities in Paris, Vice-Premier Pierre Laval arrived here at 2.15 p.m. today to attend a meeting of the Council of Ministers which was held at 5.00 p.m.

During the two hours the meeting lasted, M. Laval informed his colleagues of his talks with the German officials in Paris. Details of a technical nature were given by M. Yves Bouthillier, the Minister of Finance, who accompanied M. Laval to Paris.—Havas.

Eight to Die for Russian Meat Theft

Moscow, Nov. 2.

The death sentence yesterday was pronounced on eight employees of meat-packing organizations in Moscow found guilty of theft of meat valued at more than 500,000 rubles and speculation with the proceeds.

A trial which lasted for two weeks disclosed the operations of a gang of 45 meat-packing company executives, stock house employees and truck dealers.

Evidence allegedly showed that the gang had been in operation since 1938 and had stolen meat and speculated systematically.—United Press.

A CAMPAIGN will be shortly launched by the National Aviation Reconstruction Commission in Chengtu to raise contributions for 100 fighter planes to be given to the Chinese Government, states the "Sin Wan Pao." Contributions may be sent to authorized government and commercial banks who will handle all remittances without charge. Four planes and a sum of 6,825 piastres have already been presented to the aviation fund of the Chinese Government, by students, relief workers and merchants in Burma during a ceremony marking the "Double Tenth", national day, held in Rangoon.

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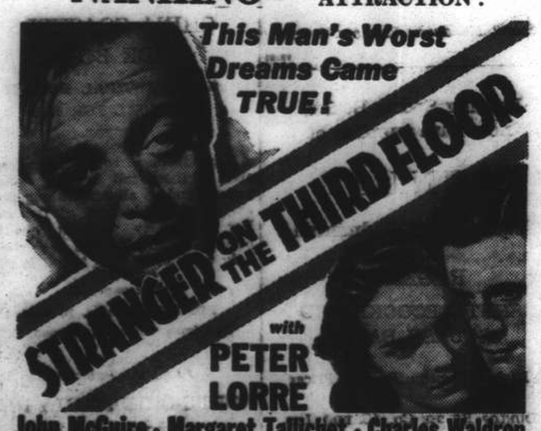

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"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully by an English newspaper in Kobe The Japan Chronicle . . on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, The Japan Chronicle gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Japan Chronicle"

DAILY AND WEEKLY

Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

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Minimum of 14 words

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund (or P.O. Box 769), Shanghai, unless otherwise stated.

In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy and mild weather getting cooler with mist or drizzle and South-Westerly to North-Westerly winds around Shantung: with South-Easterly to North-Easterly winds over our regions and the Eastern Sea. The typhoon to the South-South-East of Guam will advance West-North-West ward.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 67.0	max. 83.0	min. 65.5	max. 83.8
„ same date last year	min. 57.0	max. 66.0	min. 59.7	max. 66.7

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1940 (5th day of 10th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Nov. 8, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on Nov. 19. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Nov. 5, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Nov. 6 and 14, 1940.

LEGAL AND OFFICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery ....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan .... „ 49
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 55
Postal Union Countries .... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $3

Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 44
Postal Union Countries .... „ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the North-China Herald.

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

BIRTH

WEST.—On November 3, 1940, at Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Joan, wife of E. R. West, a daughter, WENDY JOAN.

DEATH

BROOMHALL.—On Sunday, November 3, 1940, at The Country Hospital, Shanghai, BENJAMIN HUDSON MILES BROOMHALL, aged 36 years, the dearly-beloved son of the late Mr. Hudson Broomhall and Mrs. Broomhall and husband of Jennie. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

CHANGE of ADDRESS

Mr. and Mrs. K. B. HILL
TO 701 GROSVENOR HOUSE
Telephone 79609

12240

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

NOVEMBER

4 Engineering Society of China "Conversazione" 5.15
4 *Five-barred flag flown on Shanghai Custom House (1938)*

COMING EVENTS

NOVEMBER

5 Follies Revue 'Aurora Borealis', Lyc., 8.45
6 Glees, Haiphong Road, 8.30
6 Chamber Music Conc. Amer. Sch. 9
7 Jumble UC hall, Limb. Fd. 9.30 a.m
8 Golf Club ann. meet., American Club, 6 p.m.
9 Light Opera, "Fishel the Broker," Lyceum, 8.45
14 Royal Asiatic Society-Lecture
20 Shanghai Horticultural Society's Autumn Flower Show. S'hai Race Cl.
21 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, S.I.B.C. 3
21 Shanghai Horticultural Society's Autumn Flower Show. S'hai Race Cl.
22 Cello Recital: Prof. Porge, N. de Leuchtenberg (piano) Amer. Sch. 8.30
27 Hillary Napier, Dance Recital, at Lyceum

BRITISH RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

NOMINATIONS FOR GENERAL COMMITTEE

Nominations for the General Committee for 1940/41 will be accepted up till noon on Saturday, November 9, 1940. Members wishing to stand for election can obtain nomination forms on application to the undersigned at 27 The Bund.

By Order of the Committee,

H. F. BAKER,
Secretary.

12290

THE NEW ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING WORKS, LIMITED

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificate No. 4655 for ten (10) shares numbered 75150-75159 inclusive, in the name of Mr. John Ralph Weeks has been declared lost, and unless recovered within thirty (30) days from the date hereof the same will be cancelled in the books of the Company and a new certificate issued in its place.

THE NEW ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

I. E. ROBERTS, A.C.A.
T. D. DRYSADLE,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, November 1, 1940.

12287

NOTICE

Due to the continuous rise in commodity prices, we are compelled to put into effect a surcharge of 30 per cent. on our present prices.

MAISON MAROCAIN
Ladies Dressmakers
ROOM 303
LIZA BUILDING, TELEPHONE 13898

IF YOU WERE IN ENGLAND

you would be doing all in your power to help the Victims of Air Raids.

The Central British War Fund will remit your money to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Relief Fund.

Send your contribution to Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

South British
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Are you insured Against
BURGLARY?
L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
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Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

THE CHEMOR UNITED RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend, on account of the year ending December 31, 1940, of Ten China Standard Dollar cents per share payable on November 14, 1940 to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Book and Share Registers of the Company will be closed from November 7 to November 14, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, November 1, 1940.

12222

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Distilled in England
Obtainable at all Compradore Stores
12199

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF CHINA

SESSION 1940-41
CONVERSAZIONE

A "Conversazione" will be held TO-DAY in The Masonic Hall, 1623 Avenue Road, commencing at 5.15 p.m.

W. MILES, *Hon. Sec.,*
E. S. C.

12296

ATTENTION EVACUEES!
Especially for you we hold a
CLEARANCE SALE
for one week only!
Dresses and coats for your return trip and to take Home.
We introduce our ready-made tailor-suits.
OLD BOND STREET
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Telephone 13616
12299

LOST

One book of Provisional Receipts numbered 63601 to 63625. The public is warned not to accept any of these Receipt forms which are now declared void.

THE TEXAS COMPANY (CHINA) LTD.

12277

"IF ALL WOMEN ARE THE SAME, WHY DO SOME MEN COMMIT BIGAMY?"
All Cars are not the same
Buy a
CHEVROLET
And get the most for your money
AUTO PALACE
100 Route Cardinal Mercier
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WHISKY
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HAVE YOU JOINED
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DO SO TO-DAY
AND HELP
BACK UP THE FIGHTING FORCES
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may have served you well in the past, but the chances are that it's no longer economical to own or run. Find out how much you will save on repairs, gasoline and oil costs by buying an economical long-lived Plymouth.
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TIDE BOOK
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A handbook of reference indispensable to those sail in Far Eastern waters, and to all officers engaged in shipping in this part of the world. For over forty years it has been published annually, and to-day is the only work of its kind issued in China.
502 pages, $9
POSTAGE: China, 30 cents: Hongkong, 60 cents: Abroad, $1.20.
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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Nov. 2 16.00	Nov. 2 21.00	Nov. 3 4.00	Nov. 3 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.96	29.99	29.99	30.03
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.06	—0.03	+0.01	0.00
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.02	—0.04	+0.03	+0.04
Wind (direction)	SSE	SE	SE	SSE
„ (miles per hour)	12.4	9.9	8.1	12.4
Temperature (Fahr.)	74.7°	69.1°	67.3°	71.6°
Humidity (per cent)	69	88	96	82
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	1	7	3	5
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	0.00

Siccawei Abridged Report Nov. 2	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.99	—0.07	30.17
Temp. min. 60.8° Max. 81.9°	71.3°	+3.8°	57.5°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	42.39	0.00	41.46

Time and Tide	4/11	5/11	6/11	7/11	8/11	9/11	10/11
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.12	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.14	6.15	6.17
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.03	17.02	17.02	17.01	17.00	17.00	16.59
Moon rises at Shanghai	10.21	11.10	11.55	12.35	13.12	13.46	14.19
Moon sets at Shanghai	21.15	22.11	23.08	—	0.03	0.56	1.49
Flood makes Shai. (day)	13.05	13.50	15.05	16.47	6.17	7.35	8.15
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	18.15	6.20	7.05	8.15	9.42	11.44	12.45
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	14.35	15.30	16.40	5.48	6.55	.37	9.25
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.00	6.90	6.62	5.08	6.62	7.00	8.00

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 2nd:—High and steady pressure over Japan: low and falling over China. South-easterly to south-westerly winds along the China Coast. Fine and very mild weather in China.

State on the morning of the 3rd:—Fine and exceptionally mild weather. South-easterly breezes. Low and steady pressure. Heavy dew.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

I. C. Milk Fund

F. and W. Mondschein $3
"Fassadenkletterer" 1
Embankment-Stall 2
Mr. Abrahamowicz 2.50
N.N. ....5 A. & E. Stein .. 5
Rudolf Sametz ..10 Dr. Runes 10

I. C. Relief Fund

"Tiffin" $150

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance Brought Forward ...$1,278,883.06

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Adam,Mrs.E.R. 5.00
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Carnaghan,Miss J.I. 10.00
Spielman,Miss M. 5.00
Wilson,Miss Nellie 3.00
Woskoboinik,Miss Ray 2.00
Davidson,D.H. 10.00
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B.R.A. War Efforts Waste Paper Sub-Committee 60.00
Profit "The Tower" Night Club for the Month of Oct. 4,908.96
First Subscription Mercantile Marine Officers' Club 318.83
Mascub No. 109 .... 12.00
Proceeds of Sweep in the Cathay Bar 70.00
Gain,Mr/Mrs.P.D.G. 500.00
Wray,Mrs.J.G. 288.00
Anonymous 21 .... 13.50
Private Party 100.00
Ward,A.Kendal 50.00
Tapestry Trays 265.98
Red Cross Box—
Cathay Hotel Bar 36.50
Metropole Hotel Bar 35.00
H.B.M. Consulate-General, Passport Office 25.00
Red Cross Box—Cathay Hotel Bar—Sundry Foreign coins 11.00
Brown,Miss Amy Venn 30.00
Dunkley,G.S. 50.00
Thompson,Mrs.M. 20.00
Ivy,Dr.R.H. 1,000.00
Unite,Miss Edith A. 25.00
D.R. ....50.00 R.E.L.B. 50.00
426 HH ....16.00 Morgan,J.E. .100.00
Smith,Wm. ..100.00 Anon 5.00
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Davidson,Mrs.J.E.O. 50.00
Whitmore—Jr.,Mr/Mrs.R. 10.00
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Baxter,Mr/Mrs.R. 25.00
Grant,Mr/Mrs.G.D. 50.00
Harber,Mr/Mrs.G.E. 20.00

IN MEMORY OF MR. R. GREGORY

Pearson,Mr/Mrs.John M. 20.00

IN MEMORY OF ALICE BENDALICIA GILSON

Jo,Jean and Andrea 15.00

$1,290,441.03

STERLING

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MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Trumm,Miss Catherine 0. 5. 0
Certain British Members of the Staff of Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd. 34. 0. 0
Wilson,Capt.G. 1. 0. 0

DONATIONS

Dong 1. 0. 0
Raffle of Silver Fox 10. 0. 0

£22,222. 2. 3

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, November 4.	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Shenkiamen and Tinghai..	9.30	10.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	10.30	11.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..	10.30	11.00
Manila	11.30	12.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, November 5.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Chefoo and Tientsin	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	10.30	11.00
Amoy	11.30	12.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Australia and New Zealand	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

* The night before

Canton-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Saigon via Hongkong.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at noon and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 11.30 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Wednesdays.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Via S.H.N.R. 12.30 p.m.; for Sungkiang and Hangchow 12.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai Line at 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remark: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains, (for time of closing, see above).

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AT HALF PRICE
IN THE CROCKERY ANNEXE, SECOND FLOOR
Thousands of Odd Pieces—JUGS, PLATTERS, PLATES, CUPS and SAUCERS, BOUILLON CUPS, MORNING TEA SETS, etc., etc., etc., etc.
For One More Week Only
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of European nursing sister for hospital in North China. Applicants should be fully-qualified, preferably unmarried and will be required to commence duties as soon as possible. Full particulars, giving nationality, age, previous experience, should be addressed to Box 3818, NCDN. 12241

WANTED, experienced stenotypist for export department of large neutral firm. Minimum five years commercial practice and perfect knowledge of English essential, knowledge of additional languages, specially French, Spanish or German desirable. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, nationality and salary required, to Box 3806, NCDN. -6936

REQUIRED, intelligent nurse/companion for English family two children; 2 years, 12 months. Preferably British. Address Box 3868, NCDN. -7050

WANTED, experienced nurse for two children (5-3). Address Box 3712, NCDN. -6747

WANTED, experienced salesman, lady/gentleman, for representative work Good prospects. Post Office Box 4087. -6639

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

EXPERIENCED typist with knowledge of English, commercial correspondence, seeks immediate position. Address Box 3841, NCDN. -6993

QUALIFIED mechanic, British licences, internal combustion engines, semi-diesel, aviation, A1 references, single, 28, willing go anywhere. Box 3833, NCDN. -6980

AMERICAN, 33, versatile, reliable, efficient, with local business and sales experience, desires position. Box 3877, NCDN. -7026

FOREIGNER, not refugee, 28 years of age, absolutely trustworthy, seeks employment as stenographer (beginner), office assistant, godown keeper, or in any other capacity. Willing to learn. Box 3878, NCDN. -7075

BRITISH girl wants position as saleslady in small shop. Previous experience. Box 3814, NCDN. -6953

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Miscellaneous

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SUITLENGTHS: Guaranteed 100% wool, British manufacture, from $95, "Midnightblue" suiting $55 yard. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 12288

BUY all kinds of towels direct from manufacturer, 19x40 bath-towels at $19 dozen, desirable colours. Telephone 52651. -6629

RAINCOATS, capes, sport jackets, leather-coats and gloves for gentlemen's, ladies' and children's wear. Ready-made and to order. Best materials. Moderate prices. British Manufacturing Co., 795 Bubbling Well Road. 12048

Radios

HIRE, sale and reliable repairs, every kind of radio. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, telephone 19225. 12203

PHILCO radio, 11-tube, long and short wave, $500. Telephone 85272, 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. -6950

RADIO O.K.? For guaranteed repairs, genuine parts, moderate price, telephone 43383, Chang's Radio Corporation. -6897

RECORD receiver, European workmanship, first-class reception of Europe and America guaranteed. Six American tubes, American loudspeaker, US$12.50; seven tubes, including magic eye, US$13.75. Demonstration without obligation. Repairs by European expert, Radio Record, 8 Chusan Road, Telephone 51262; 1916 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 73109. -6971

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EXPERIENCED cook-boy, also wife amah, clean, honest, good cooking, highly recommended. Telephone 77423, Mee. -7067

WANTED, good, honest, hardworking cook-boy, speaking English, for small flat. Good salary. Must be well recommended. Telephone 75332, between 8 and 10 a.m. -7009

WANTED cook-boy and house-boy, must be honest, reliable and hardworking. Only those well-recommended need apply. Box 3828, NCDN. or Telephone 17141. 12254

72782. General Employment Agency Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, coolies, rickshaws, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -6596

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CHINESE silver dollars, half dollars, and some rare coins for sale. Please write to Box 3862, NCDN. -7039

NICK'S furniture shop. Buying, selling: furniture, carpets, refrigerators, etc. Telephone 73937, 146 Route des Soeurs. -6964

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FINE selection in high-class porcelain, crystalware, cutlery. Bargain prices. H-P., 726 Avenue Joffre. -6193

STAMPS for sale, rare Chinese and whole world. Your inspection welcome. Latest price-list of Chinese stamps sent for 10 cents. Chen Kee Stamp Service, 397 Szechuen Road, opposite Whiteaway's. -5859

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MORRIS Cowley, 3-passenger coupe, mechanically perfect, $1,500. Box 3885, NCDN. 12284

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Lost

LOST: Bill of Lading No. 224, covering 13 packages of dried oyster, marked B B in diamond, 1/13, Shanghai/Hongkong per ss. Yat Shing, sailed 28/10/40 The original bill of lading is hereby declared null and void: new bill of lading is being applied for from the shipping company for delivery to Messrs Fook Yuan. J. L. Koo & Co. (E. Kong.) -6816

TRIPLICATE issued by the Customs for 2159 bales of truck tyres, ex s/s. Bardaland, B/L No. 58, Bonding No. 40149, has been lost and considered null and void. -6781

CASH Order No. 2776 for $600 and Cash Order No. 8325 for $405 both dated October 12, 1940, issued by Woo Fong Native Bank and Tse Ziang Native Bank respectively, have been lost and are hereby declared null and void. Zung Dah Cotton Co. Shanghai. -6995

LOST Customs stamped D/O covering 5 bales finished leather marked CALC in diamond Shanghai Nos. 4/8 ex ss "Pres. Adams" from Boston voy 53 B/L No. 250 now declared null and void. China American Leather Import Co. 12247

Office Cars

WANTED urgently, lift, three times daily, Yuyuen, Edinburgh—Nanking, Kiangse, or vicinity. Telephone Mrs. Silber, 22801, 9/1054 Yuyuen.

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED, an imported perambulator, in good condition. Attention families leaving for Home. Box 3751, NCDN. -6832

WANTED, four pairs heavy velvet or velour window drapes, length 3 yards. Also four pairs net curtains, length 3 yards. Reply Box 3827, NCDN. 12253

WANTED immediately, used adding or calculating machine. Reply Box 3830, NCDN. 12255

WANTED buy secondhand furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 9-7 p.m. daily. -6598

REFRIGERATOR wanted, about 6 cubic feet. State age, make and cash price. Reply to Box 3851, NCDN. -7013

WANTED, secondhand perambulator. Telephone offers 21681, 12.30 to 2 p.m. -7018

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HOUSE or apartment. Rent in foreign currency will not be considered. Agreeable lease. Responsible British tenants. Address Box 3800, NCDN. 12238

WANTED, unfurnished flat, three or four rooms, French Concession or Bubbling Well Road district. No keymoney. Box 3824, NCDN. 12242

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HANS BAER, concert pianist, piano lessons. 153/H/38 Route des Soeurs, 75880 (8-9 a.m. 2-3 p.m.) -7082

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PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -6438

Beauty Culture, etc.

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MORTGAGES, loans given against title deeds, properties. American currency. Reasonable terms. Box 3265, NCDN. 12195

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MEMBER of S.S.P.C.A. wants well trained pointer or setter. Notify Secretary, S.S.P.C.A., Telephone 36536. -12289

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LARGE furnished room, fifth floor, modern apartment house, French Concession, $230. Board optional. Telephone 75860, 12-2 p.m. -6994

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FURNISHED rooms, private home. Route Mayen. $80, $140. Telephone 76941, 8 to 4. -6899

ROOM to let, with or without board. Apply 1182 Bubbling Well Road, corner Seymour Road. Telephone 35471. -6863

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THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road, Comfortable double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -6689

LARGE apartment; southfacing room, balcony, big garden, large private bathroom, hot water, Available immediately. 75 Tunsin Road, Telephone 20544, Mrs. Harvey. -7007

NICELY furnished big and small rooms, steamheated, full board, European cuisine, available at once, 2032 Avenue Joffre, Villa Victor. -7019

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TO LET, ten-roomed house, partly-furnished, two bathrooms, garage and small garden on Route Dufour. Very near Shell Station. Moderate rental. For particulars please address Box 3768, NCDN. -6889

FIVE-ROOMED house, two bathrooms and verandahs, just redecorated. Furniture for sale. Rent $150. Telephone 20240. -6891

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TO LET, unfurnished seven-roomed house, Tifeng Road, with large garden, servants' quarters. Rent US$50 per month. Address Box 3880, NCDN. 12279

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